The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1865.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S COLUMN.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In the year 1846, the writer embarked in the Drug business in the City of Philadelphia, and while thus engaged, made several experiments in regard to the most desirable mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. My efforts being successful—the articles being approved and used by the Medical Faculty—I was desirous of placing them before the public, but hesitated for some time before concluding to resort to newspaper advertising, knowing of the prejudices that existed in the minds of many against using advertised *Medicines*, but through the advice of friends and those who had used my preparations, this objection was overcome.

Commencing in a small way, after 18 years' exertions, the popularity of my articles has extended to all parts of the United States, and widely throughout foreign countries—and this in the face of much opposition. Every means has been resorted to by unprincipled dealers since their merit and success have been known—such as advertising larger bottles at less price, censuring all other preparations, and even copying my advertisements—but I am happy to state that out of the many who have resorted to this, none have been successful.

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Knowing that many may read this article who are unacquainted with me, find remarks from those of my native city, and whose names are known in all parts of the world.

For further satisfaction see remarks from largest manufacturing chemists in the world, Journal Pharmacy, Dr. Kerser's letter, Medical Works, Dispensatory United States, &c.

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The science of medicine, like the Doric column, should stand *simple, pure and majestic*, having *fact* for its basis, *induction* for its pillar, and *truth alone* for its capital.

I contend there is no business requiring these qualifications more, as medicines are brought in contact with druggists everywhere. I am also well aware that persons reason in this manner—that which may benefit one may be of no advantage to another. How mistaken the idea!

A blood-purifier for one is a blood-purifier for all.

A diuretic for one, a diuretic for all.

A narcotic for one, a narcotic for all.

A purgative for one, a purgative for all.

Just as much so as wholesome food for one is wholesome food for all, with no more difference than that some constitutions require more than others, and that persons in disease are given to despondency—expecting in a few days or weeks, and perhaps with a single bottle of medicine, to be restored to health, if not to youth and beauty. These persons rarely recover, lacking patience. They give nothing a fair trial, considering a few dollars expended for the benefit of their health a waste of money. The same individuals may have been years in breaking down their constitutions, and have probably expended thousands of dollars in dress and dissipation, and thought nothing of it. Such forget that GOOD HEALTH IS TRUE WEALTH.

With upwards of 30,000 recommendatory letters and unsolicited certificates, I have never resorted to their publication. In this case I shall, however, append a few remarks, trusting they may be appreciated. I am to the afflicted and suffering humanity,

Their humble servant,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Manufacturer of Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat and consisting of three parts, viz.: The Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability, others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers; as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

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GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky secretions.

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THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

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DROPSY

is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz.: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

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TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty secretion or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous deposits and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

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SOLD AT
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK,
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH

A General View of the State of Florida.

Its Topography, Meteorology and Salubrity.

SUFFERING IN TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA

The Pressing Necessity of Immediate Relief.

VARIOUS POLITICAL MATTERS IN GEORGIA.

Proceedings of the Kentucky Legislature.

Particulars of the Arrest of Capt. Semmes.

FLORIDA.

The State, Topographically, Geographically, Meteorologically and Sanitarily.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1865.

I propose to tell you in this (my last) letter from the fabled State, something about its climate and natural wealth. I may say that Florida, heretofore, has been almost as a sealed book to the Northern portion of our republic. Very few knew that the first white inhabitants of any of our States lived and died in Florida; that Spaniards lived at St. Augustine centuries ago; the genial St. Augustine, where valetudinarians go to avoid the rude blasts of stern old Winter, and where consumptives never die, but dry up and blow away. A limited few have full acquaintanceship with its vast resources, and but little or no knowledge exists of its natural agricultural wealth. On the contrary, heretofore, when the mind has wandered Floridaward, visions of interminable swamps, live alligators and "big Injuns" present themselves, and the Land of Flowers, with its vast array of magnificence in the mind's eye, is transformed into a howling domain.

Up to a short time ago the impression had not prevailed generally that this fair land was susceptible of any marked degree of expansion, or could ever become a strong field for enterprise and the accumulation of wealth. The foul institution of slavery, which, through the providence of God, and the iron will and strong arm of the national soldier has been removed, and its existence terminated forever, was the main cause of this feeling, which was in consistent keeping with the paralyzed state of society and the old order of things. The public men of Florida, from inactivity, &c., had failed to give that prominence to the State which would enable it to advance in that onward career characteristic of so many of the late additions to the Union, as especially exemplified in the North-west.

But war, and the peace which that war conquered, and the removal of that dark blot of slavery which that war caused, has entirely reversed the situation. Men from all parts of the country are here, who recognize the geniality of the climate, the fertility of the soil, the advantages afforded by its noble rivers and lakes and bays and harbors, its entire adaptability to great diversity of production in staple articles, and its immense forest wealth. And these men, drawn from those parts of our common country having their channels of enterprise filled to repletion, only desire to see the political and social condition put upon the same freedom and the same chances of development they enjoy at home, to induce many of them to spend the rest of their lives and cast their fortunes in this newly-discovered El Dorado. The idea of the comparative worthlessness of Florida has been entirely dissipated, and she now plunges with all her might into the land of civilization and promise. The men who are constantly arriving here for the sole purpose of making this State their future home, all seem to be well satisfied with the progress of events. The social feeling grates a little. There is a rueness rife, and a disposition among those who have lost relatives and property by the war to be reticent. But the spirit of hatred will soon take its flight. Already a feeling of confidence and returning reason peeps out from the clear horizon, and, ere long, with a little forbearance and kindness, a spirit of mutual love and respect will have mounted its zenith in harmony and perpetuity. The political feeling is being entirely redeemed from error. Thanks to Gov. MARVIN and the good and wise men of the late Constitutional Convention, Florida has been put upon a basis strictly in conformity with the doctrines of JEFFERSON, as enunciated in the immortal Declaration.

The geography of Florida is too well known by every Northern schoolboy to require anything from me in that connection. I will, therefore, pass this otherwise important point over, and touch briefly upon the climate of this Italy of the American continent. A genial climate and a healthy country have a world to do with emigration, and in a majority of cases have a controlling influence over those who purpose a change of home or country. The characteristics of a Florida Winter are well known; but what about the Summer! Naturally, one would think—not only on account of its close proximity to the equinoctial line, but from the fact that the Winters are mild and free from spells of excessive cold—that the heat during the Summer months in Florida would be oppressive and unbearable. I propose to not only show you the error of thus thinking, but I have some tables to prove that in six years—from 1851 to 1856 inclusive—that upon several occasions, during each Summer, the mercury indicated a higher range in New-York city than at this point, when the observations were made by Dr. A. S. BOLDURN, of this city, for the Smithsonian Institute. By a careful examination of these tables it will be seen that the highest degree of temperature occurred in the Spring month of May, in 1855, while in no instance in the Summer months *did it rise above ninety-six degrees*; and it will be remembered that in New-York during the Summer of 1853-'5, the mercury indicated, on several occasions, 100 and 102 in the shade. The lowest degree of cold which the thermometer indicated occurred in 1852, which was 20 degrees.

I claim that no State in the Union or section of country in the world, maybe, can make such a tabular display regarding the uniformity of its climate, and it must be confessed that no State in the Union can boast of Winters so mild—while the Summers are not oppressively hot.

The seeker after a good climate is, of course, the seeker after good health. Every one seeks after a healthy climate; and I doubt not but that Florida, in addition to its salubrious climate, presents the lowest bills of mortality of any country on the face of the globe.

There are certain diseases that are cosmopolitan in their character, affecting all climes and all nations, and for which no climate is especially responsible. Diseases of the nervous system, of the heart, of the digestive organs and of the lungs, and all contagious diseases may be catalogued under this head. Those of the digestive organs and of the lungs, as is well known, are to a considerable extent influenced by climate. There are other diseases, which to a greater or less extent, are the production of country and locality. Among these is that most prominent class of disease, designated as fever; and this form of disease, the whole world over, is the most dreaded of all others and especially by those looking forward to immigration. It is a general belief among foreigners and among our own people of the South, that fevers prevail to a more alarming extent, and are more terribly destructive in this portion of the country than in the northern section. This does not seem to me to be so, which will be readily seen by a table which shall follow in an appropriate place. I will now submit a tabular statement of the more prominent diseases that prevail in Florida, with the attendant mortality that occurred in 1860, out of a population of 140,435 souls:

Diseases.	Male.	Female.	Total mortality.	Total of classes.	Remarks.
Bowels, diseases of	6	....	6	....	
Diarrhea	1	..	1	....	Invalids with lung diseases and consumption flock to Florida, thus increasing her mortality from these diseases, while that of other States are diminished thereby.
Dysentery	26	21	47	54	
Dropsy	64	47	111	111	
Liver, diseases of	12	4	16	16	
Lungs, diseases of	1	5	6	....	
Consumption	53	44	97	....	
Pleurisy	1	1	6	....	
Pneumonia	117	73	190	299	
Fever, Intermit'nt	26	16	42	....	
Fever, Remittent	56	46	105	....	
Fever, Typhoid	50	38	88	235	

Excepting contagious epidemic diseases those above are the most destructive to human life. The large number of deaths from diseases of the lungs of course cannot be attributed to the climate of this State, for it is well known that invalids suffering from this complaint flock by thousands to Florida to recover, while many, because of postponing their visits until the last stages of their maladies, die in the State from affections they never contracted in it. The following table shows the percentage of mortality of special diseases to the population:

States.	Consumption.		Pneumonia.		Fever.	
	Cases.	Pr c'nt.	Cases.	Pr c'nt.	Cases.	Per cent.
Louisiana	843	0.12	1,223	0.17	1,384	0.19
Texas	420	0.09	964	0.22	1,453	0.34
Florida	97	0.06	190	0.13	235	0.1[illegible]
Virginia	2,109	0.20	1,605	0.15	1,364	0.13
Missouri	1,302	0.19	1,406	0.15	2,364	0.22
Kansas	107	0.10	141	0.13	334	0.31
Kentucky	1,742	0.15	1,019	0.19	1,669	0.14
Tenessee	1,449	1.17	1,165	0.13	1,695	0.20

The following table shows the relative safety of life against disease of all sorts in the States, taken at random from various points in the Union, and gives the per centage of mortality upon the whole population of those States, as it occurred in 1860:

Florida, per cent. mortality	1.23
Georgia, per cent. mortality	1.22
Louisiana, per cent. mortality	1.76
Alabama, per cent. mortality	1.32
Mississippi, per cent. mortality	1.54
Texas, per cent. mortality	1.55
Missouri, per cent. mortality	1.74
Illinois, per cent. mortality	1.83
Kentucky, per cent. mortality	1.42
Virginia, per cent. mortality	1.47
Kansas, per cent. mortality	1.37
Tennessee, per cent. mortality	1.35

The Floridians, heart and soul, are in favor of Northern and foreign immigration. I have talked with many of the most prominent gentlemen in the eastern and western sections of the State, and they all favor it, and so do all the newspapers. Thousands of acres of land may be bought for two dollars an acre on time, while any quantity of improved land may be bought for from five to fifteen dollars an acre, on easy terms, and all near railroads. Gov. MARVIN introduced to me a few days ago, four rich land owners, who informed me that they lived between Tallahassee and St. Marks, and that they intended cutting up their lands into eighty acre farms, and to let emigrants have them alternately, for two dollars an acre, the land to be paid for at the buyer's convenience. I know two gentlemen who have plantations to sell for $30,000, which were valued at $100,000 before the war, exclusive of the negroes. I did calculate to inform the reader in this letter, from my own observation, of the untold wealth and beauty of this State. But a gentleman of this city, Mr. HOLMES STEELE, who has lived here nearly all his life, and who knows the State well, has prepared the following article, which is a truly magnificent picture of the State at large, and free from all exaggeration, so I give that instead. I confess that since my stay here, I have lived on venison, duck, fish and oysters, and can pick oranges and lemons from my window, the most luscious I ever ate. Mr. STEELE, in a few months, will publish a pamphlet for circulation in the North, giving detailed information about the State.

A glance at any railroad map will give the reader and all persons desirous of coming to this State to seek fortunes, a correct idea of the railway system of Florida, which, I consider, next to Georgia, is the best in the South. These roads, as put down on the maps, are all in running order, having suffered but little in tear during the war. But the rolling stock is insufficient and the companies are poor; for, on the downfall of the bogus Confederacy, no men were bit worse than railroad men. It will be seen, also, that the great line in the State is that running from Lake City (the terminus of the Jacksonville Road) to Tallahassee, and thence to Quincy, with a branch to St. Mark's, and known as the Georgia and Pensacola Railroad. The company now wish to connect with Savannah, by building a branch road from Lawton, on the Atlantic and Gulf road, (now in running order between Savannah and Thomasville,) to a place called Live Oak, about forty miles due south. This requires about a quarter of a million dollars' worth of money, which the company has not got. Twenty miles of iron is down, and the road is graded and cross-ties are laid. All that is wanted is cash to buy twenty miles of iron or credit for that amount. It will be seen that the passenger and freight business would be immense. If the company can get this, they will, as soon as possible, connect Quincy with the Apalachicola River.

The finishing of this link, connecting the roads of this State with those of other Southern States, would afford great facilities to the whole section of country from Apalachicola River to the St. John's and the country penetrated by the Florida Railroad. The distance from Quincy, present western terminus of the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, within 20 miles of the Apalachicola River, to Live Oak Station, where the Georgia connection diverges, is 106 miles; from Live Oak Station to Savannah, 183 miles; entire distance from Quincy to Savannah 289 miles; distance from Gainesville, on the Florida Railroad, to Baldwin, 51 miles; from Baldwin to Live Oak Station 66 miles, and from thence to Savannah 183 miles—in all 300 miles from Gainesville to Savannah.

To form some conception of the amount of provisions produced in the section of country east of the Apalachicola river, reference has been had to the census returns of 1860, in which the number of neat cattle are put down at 558,095 head; estimated amount increase since 1860, 186,031. Making whole amount of cattle, 744,126, one-fourth of which, it is calculated, are such as can be used for beef. It is more than probable the number of cattle is under estimated. The census of 1860 puts the corn crop down at 2,517,682 bushels. Besides these articles, there is a large quantity of peas, potatoes, sugar, molasses, syrup, and also oranges and lemons, and, from reliable data, there are manufactured about 3,000 bushels of salt per day, over 1,000,000 the year. Were this connection completed, how easily and expeditiously could these products be distributed to the country, where they are greatly needed.

The completion of the Georgia connection, and the extension of the road to the Apalachicola River, will add greatly to the receipts and prosperity of the company. Since the road has been opened to Quincy the company have been compelled to refuse freight destined for that station, the warehouse being filled to its utmost capacity, and the side track being occupied with loaded cars. Were the means at hand the Directors would immediately take steps to have this section of the road graded, that there might be no delay in completing it when the iron can be obtained.

A few days ago the steamer *Helen Getty* brought to Jacksonville the following named teachers for colored schools: Mrs. M. L. Campbell, Mrs. Mary T. Wild, Miss Charlotte J. Heney, Miss Mary Denison, Miss Harriet R. Barnes, Miss Mary L. Paul, Miss Emily C. Stowe, and Miss Catharine Bent. Most of them are to be stationed in the interior of the State. Five teachers of colored schools are now employed in Jacksonville, and the average attendance is about two hundred and fifteen scholars.

In conclusion, I must say that I bespeak for Florida a glorious future. I predict that peace, prosperity, wealth and happiness will be her lot. Her rich lands will come rapidly under cultivation, and increase tenfold in value; her noble waters will be thronged with the appliances of commerce; population, such as she desires, will flow steadily into her borders; cities and villages, and palatial mansions will dot her landscapes; schools and churches, and public institutions will be her boast; and a refined society, living in affluence and comfort, will grace this land of flowers, encompassed by ocean and gulf. What may we not expect of her, now that she has FREEDOM for her guiding star?

BEN. C. TRUMAN.

Education in Florida.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA,
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 7, 1865.

Rev. Lyman Abbott:

SIR: Your note of Nov. 23 came to hand today. * * * Early in October I issued a circular calling for all the information you refer to in your letter, and obtained such an amount that I would be able at once to open a dozen schools among children who are growing up uneducated, and will not be educated unless assisted from abroad. Such schools might be opened in Lake City, Jacksonville, Monticello, Madison, Olustee, Osceola and several other places. Among the poorer class of Florida not more than one in a dozen can read or write. In many instances the people have, during the last three or four generations, degenerated, and are really not more than half civilized. They are far inferior to the better class of colored people.

If you are able to assist us, and will trust your instructors and funds in my hands, or associate with me the Commander of the District, Col. SPRAGUE, the Mayor of the city, H. H. HOVEY, Esq., and the resident clergyman here, Rev. J. S. SWAINE, or any other persons, your wishes will be carried into effect to the very letter. It will be necessary for you to inform us what you can do, and send us a sum to commence on, and then monthly or semi-monthly reports will inform you in reference to the use we make of it. Our idea is that we should coöperate with the people and support no school, either white or black, entirely independent of them. All can be made to know and feel that they have some ability and responsibility in the premises.

As all rations have been cut off from both blacks and whites, we are distressed when we think of the squalidness and the poverty which in some instances we shall witness and be unable to relieve.

A box of clothing, or rather of cloth, thread and buttons, could be disposed of here in a way that would relieve our poor humanity from much suffering.

Florida presents a great field for benevolent operations. We are so far away that (I have thought) we are the last served. Send us your plan, give us your orders, and in any way hold us responsible for a faithful execution of the same. I should require that a teacher employed here should have:

1. Literary qualifications.
2. Be of good moral character.
3. Be loyal to his country.
4. Be favorable to the education of the colored people, and coöperate so far as influence extended.

Your conditions in reference to Jacksonville can be promptly carried into effect. Hoping to hear from you soon, I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. MOORE,
Chaplain and Supt. Education Dist. of Florida.

SUFFERING IN THE SOUTH.

Condition of the Poor Whites in Tennessee and Alabama—Personal Observations of Trustworthy Witnesses.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 14, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inclosed paper has just been received from the Ladies' Association connected with our branch at Nashville. It gives a striking but sad picture of the suffering, especially among the poor whites. I have sent several boxes of clothing at once to Chaplain GOODFELLOW and to Miss PHILLIPS. Will not our fellow citizens respond to the appeal which this picture affords? Money may be sent to A. V. STOUT, No. 271 Broadway, and supplies to No. 14 Bible House, New-York City.

Yours truly,
LYMAN ABBOTT,
Gen. Sec. Am. Union Commission.

CONDITION IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY.

Chaplain GOODFELLOW, an agent of the Refugees' and Freedmen's Bureau, in Huntsville, Ala., writes: "In the valley of the Tennessee River there is but little money. When the war ceased they had a good deal of Confederate money; now that is worthless. The surrender was too late in the season to make crops, and up to that time the people, black and white, were too much in dread of a repetition of last year's scenes. And even if they had felt secure, they had not horses and mules sufficient to put in half enough ground. Then, in Midsummer, such a drought visited the valley as has scarcely ever been known, and what little was raised is literally burned up, so that in the whole country adjacent to the Tennessee River, not more than half enough was grown to subsist the people for the next twelve months. Hence there is great suffering for food and clothing, which cannot be procured unless brought from some source now out of reach of these people. When I tell them I am ordered to cut off rations, &c., with looks that I can never forget they ask, 'In God's name, what will me and my poor children do?' To you I need not speak of the feelings their questions produce, when coming from women whose every expression of countenance betrays their helpless destitution. I have frequently been told that food had not crossed their lips for as long as forty-eight hours. Without money, unable to get work, and in despair, these people are found in huts, cabins, and waste-houses, all through the mountains of Northern Alabama. I hope the condition of these people will be laid before a generous and charitable country. Most of the sufferers have been loyal, and have even given their husbands and sons to the cause of their country; but whether loyal or not, when want reaches out its empty hands and asks for help, Christ and humanity say, 'give.' If you can secure for us supplies, we will see them judiciously dispensed; and if you send an agent, which I think will be better, he shall have the support of the 'bureau' I have the honor to represent."

IN AND AROUND NASHVILLE.

Mrs. ALLEN, our Secretary, wife of the Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Nashville, (the only church South which maintained its loyalty during the rebellion,) writes: "Rev. Messrs. OGDEN and CREVATH, one representing the 'Northwestern Freedmen's Aid,' and the other the American Missionary Society, also in the freedmen's work, have returned from a tour South, and the pictures they give of the suffering and want, especially at and near Atlanta, are heartrending. They say: 'If your association but knew one-half of the need there is for help among poor whites, they would sooner think that their work had *just commenced*, than that it was time to close!' While *their* labor is among the freedmen, they say 'the need of assistance among the whites is even greater, and they feel that they would be false to the cause of humanity if they withheld their appeal in their behalf.' They said 'if they but knew whom in the North to write to, they would certainly do it. The poor returned refugees are living in tents, brush houses, and anything they can get to shelter them, are half naked, and more than half starved, without work, money, or friends. Their homes, poor as they were, have been destroyed. The better class of people are unable to help them, being themselves, many of them, homeless—they can no longer draw rations, nor receive help from the benevolent of the North. The Winter is fast coming, and what are they to do? Then, all over the country schools are being established and teachers sent for the freedmen, while the miserable offspring of the poor whites are left to ignorance, nakedness, and vice. You know how the refugees have been flocking Southward again since the close of the war; they nearly all return with that dreadful disease, the ague—whole families have it at once, and oh! how miserable and wretched they are!"

Our Treasurer, Mrs. JAMISON, (wife of the Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank of Nashville,) writes: "The people South have neither money, nor clothing, and cannot get work. If we can get supplies from the North we can relieve the widows and orphans of our soldiers."

ON THE WAY TO ATLANTA.

Our matron, Miss PHILLIPS, writes: "We go to Atlanta on the 1st of December. * * I am grieved to think that so little is done for the white race. I am willing to engage in the freedmen's work, if I can, at the same time, do something for the poor of our own race. The destitute white race have been driven from their homes and suffered more than tongue can; tell hundreds of little ones are thrown upon the charity of a cold unfeeling word. Many of them are the children of loyal and brave men, who found an early grave by fighting for our dear old flag; can we, *dare* we pass them by? While every day brings teachers or supplies for the colored population, where do we hear of an effort made to elevate the poor whites? Oh! my heart yearns over the poor famished, ignorant and fatherless children, and I wish I were rich in this world's goods, that I might do more than at present I am able to do. I do not wish to see *less* done for the negro, but I do want to see *more* done for the poor whites. There is enough for both. When I found there was a probability of my going further South, I wrote a niece of mine, MAGGIE PHILLIPS, told her how much I regretted that people were not as ready to instruct the poor white children as the freedmen. She replied, volunteering to teach without compensation, but could not pay her board and transportation, so I immediately sent her money for traveling expenses, and resolved to have a charity school, for a few months at least, even if I must pay her board. MAGGIE has come, and we expect to take her with us to Atlanta. I hope in a short time to have the pleasure of seeing a few children gathered into a schoolroom. I visited Mr. MITCHELL's asylum for colored orphans in Nashville. They are all—fifty of them—well clad in new woolen garments, and the matron told me they have clothing enough on hand to last them one year at least. For all of these fifty children they have a matron, one male and two female teachers, beside colored women for nurses and cooks. We have arrivals every day of teachers, male and female, from the North, all anxious to teach the freedmen, but not one, that we have heard of, is willing to take hold of the refugee work; and often we feel discouraged, and think we, too, may as well give up the work, for all we can do seems so little that 'tis scarce worth doing; but tonight we feel that Mrs. CAMERON has not lost her interest in the work, and that we may hope for help to carry out our desires and be permitted to alleviate a little of the suffering around us."

AT HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Miss CRAIGHEAD, our storekeeper, writes: "Schools are needed for the poor whites in Huntsville, for they cannot attend school where they have to pay money, as they have none." In another letter she says: "There is very much suffering in Atlanta, but if we could only clothe the children and fit them for attending school, it would be doing a great work. I cannot bear to think of doing only for the negroes, while the poor white people have to stand back unprovided for. Rev. Mr. CREVATH thinks it would be a good thing for you to solicit aid for this class. He is, properly, in the freedmen's work, and cannot assist the refugees from the stores he receives, but thinks he could render assistance in giving us advice and house-room. If supplies can be obtained, they should be shipped immediately. What do you think of the suggestion, to clothe the children and prepare them for attending school? There are 500 to be provided for. Miss PHILLIPS and myself feel as though we want to work for the white people as long as we can, for so many are ready and willing to work for the freedmen, as that is popular in the North, and all the sympathy of the churches goes in that direction."

GEORGIA.

Laws for the Government of Freedmen—The Senatorship—The President's Message.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 12.

The Committee appointed by the Convention to frame suitable laws for the government of the freedmen, has concluded its labors, and though the report has not yet been made public, I have learned enough of its contents to be able to state that it recommends such legislation as will give the colored population perfect protection in their personal liberty, personal security, and private property, giving them the right to sue and be sued, and to testify in the courts on complete equality with white men. From the character and legal standing of the committee, it is to be taken for granted that the report will be comprehensive and able, as well as just to all parties to be effected by the changed system.

I have no doubt that the report will be substantially adopted by the Legislature. It is the universal opinion that from the moment the negro was declared free and thus deprived of the guardianship of his master, he should be protected by the law, and that to pretend to give him this protection without giving him the right to testify would be a heartless mockery. There may be a few who will make speeches on this subject and oppose this plain measure of justice, just as a few might be found who would make speeches in favor of passing a new ordinance of secession or a new declaration of war. But the mass of the Legislature in both Houses is sensible and conservative, just as the mass of the people are sensible and conservative on all the measures necessary, not only for the restoration of the State to her place in the Union, but for the complete reëstablishment of mutual confidence and good will between the North and South.

It is hard, as it is cruelly unjust, to hold the people of Georgia or of any other Southern State responsible for the intemperate speeches or intemperate acts of a few individuals who may have seats in her Legislature or convention. If the people of the South were to take the recent letter of HENRY WINTER DAVIS, and other kindred utterances as the sentiments of the North, they would be guilty of gross injustice to the people of that section while they would surrender themselves to very gloomy anticipations. I can afford no more forcible illustration of the conservative temper of the Legislature than the manner in which they adopted the Constitutional Amendment, rejecting all explanatory clauses, reservations and whereases of every description, confining themselves to the simple ratification.

The judiciary committees of both houses have been instructed specially to report bills for the protection of the freedmen, and it is nearly certain that they will report a bill conforming to the recommendations of the committee appointed by the Convention.

Since my letter of the 2d inst., the competition for the office of United States Senator has undergone considerable modification. Mr. A. H. STEPHENS was a candidate, and would probably have been elected, but he has withdrawn his name, upon an intimation (rumor says) from a quarter not far from the Potomac that the election of the Vice-President of the late Confederate States would not be a wise selection at this time. Hon. JOSHUA HILL, once member of Congress, a consistent opponent of secession and the war, and an unwavering "Union man," will, it is thought, be certainly elected; and I think it very probable from present indications, that the Provisional Governor, JAMES JOHNSON, will be the other Senator. Hon. HENRY R. JACKSON is still much spoken of, but I think the sequel will prove that HILL and JOHNSON will be the choice. The vacancies on the Supreme bench, caused by the election of Judge JENKINS as Governor and the expiration of the term of Judge LYONS, will probably be filled by the election of Judge WARNER, who was one of the first Judges elected when the Supreme Court was originally established, and Judge HENRY L. BENNING, who also at one time occupied a seat on the bench of that court. Judge LYONS is also a candidate, and has many warm supporters, and it may be that he will be chosen.

The President's Message has given universal satisfaction. The spirit of kindness, conciliation and confidence which it breathes in all that relates to the people of this section, is cordially and gratefully appreciated, and the gloom and despondency of a few days ago are fast giving place to cheerful hopefulness that the day of tribulation is at an end.

The labor question for next year is still surrounded with painful uncertainty. As a general thing contracts for the year 1866 are not being made. The freedmen cannot be made to abandon the delusion that at Christmas they are all to get plantations, &c., of their own, and that if they do not get them they will have been defrauded. If Gen. TILLSON or any other officer of the Freedmen's Bureau tries to convince them to the contrary, many of them insist on it that the General or the officer is a Southern man dressed as a United States officer and employed by the white men to deceive them. Idleness, vagrancy, crime, disease and starvation are the necessary consequences of this condition of affairs. There is a good deal of apprehension felt in many places that serious trouble will arise at Christmas. Rumors of meetings of numbers of armed negroes, of insurrectionary speeches, threats of murder, incendiarism and wholesale rapine are circulated, and the timid and credulous are scared and excited. I see no reason to apprehend this trouble. I can find no source of alarm anywhere. The only injury resulting from the present foolish refusal to contract for employment, apart from the material damage to agriculture and industry, will fall upon the poor freedmen themselves. The mortality returns of the cities and towns where the idle and unemployed congregate, afford a frightful picture of the sufferings of these people, and how much will these be increased when Winter fairly sets in. It is to be hoped that when Christmas comes and goes and no land distributions take place, they will get sense and go to work for good wages and comfortable homes, now offered them.

QUONDAM.

The Georgia Legislature and President Johnson.

On the late adjournment of the Georgia Legislature, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, It is one of the privileges, if not duties, of this General Assembly, convened under circumstances so peculiarly interesting and important to the future of Georgia and her people, now that it is about to adjourn over its session for a brief period, not to do so until it shall have given some expression of its high appreciation of the President of the United States, through whose justice and magnanimity, and through whose regards for the constitutional rights of the States, civil government has again been put in motion at the capital of this State; therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, That ANDREW JOHNSON, the Chief Magistrate of the American republic, Georgia in her recent past, while yielding to a power she could not successfully resist, in her present condition, moving onward in the work of reconstruction, has felt a sustaining arm, and will ever be grateful for the generous clemency extended by him toward her people; the magnanimity displayed toward them and the determined will that says to a still hostile faction of her recent foes, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further;" "Peace, be still."

Seditious Language in Georgia.

AARON A. BRADLEY, (colored,) recently tried at Savannah for using seditious language in a public meeting, has been found guilty and sentenced to hard labor at Fort Pulaski for one year. The charges sustained are, that BRADLEY told the colored people that to take the property of their former owners was not stealing, but that they (the colored people) had earned this property, and it by right belonged to them, or words to that effect, counseling and advising them to hold possession of the lands and estates of former slave-owners; that the rebel or seceded States were now in the condition of territories, and that the colored people had a right to squat on and take possession of the lands therein, and no power less than an act of Congress could remove them; advising and counseling them, (negroes,) to retain such lands in their own possession, unless compelled to remove at the point of the bayonet, notwithstanding the lands and estates are restored to former owners, and that the President of the United States was drunk, or he would never have restored such rights to rebels."

KENTUCKY.

The Legislature—Detail of its Proceedings.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1865.

The House, 55 to 31, passed the Senate bill to repeal an act to prohibit and prevent rebellion by denouncing the punishment, as in case of felony, of all who took part in or at all helped the rebellion. The House, 55 to 32, passed a resolution stating it due to Kentucky that the writ of *habeas corpus* be restored in this State, and requesting the Governor to communicate with the President, and insist upon its prompt restoration. The Senate passed the House bill repealing an act passed in 1862, requiring an additional and stringent oath of loyalty for jurors. The Senate, I understand, has passed the House bill repealing an act that forbade all armed and unarmed rebels and rebel abettors acting as election officers, or being deemed one of the political parties in this State.

As Hon. JOSHUA F. BELL (Conservative Representative from Boyle) says, this Legislature "manifests the determination to repeal every enactment expressive of intense loyalty to the government."

"To clear away the rubbish on our statute books," *except* the rubbish of slavery, is the order of the day at Frankfort. I see no disposition as yet, on the part of the "Democratic" and "Conservative" majority, to wipe out, by the adoption of the amendment or otherwise, the code, the system, the institution and the policy of Kentucky slavery—the very cause and perpetuator of "the heart-burnings and bitter feelings" which that majority profess so much to deprecate.

Even a bill to take the sense of the people in regard to calling a State Constitutional Convention, has been rejected by the Senate through the aid of Lieut.-Gov. JACOB, who, of course, gave his casting vote against it.

The original and consistent Secessionists, or anti-coercionists, or "Democrats," (as they style themselves,) of course, much prefer for United States Senator LAZARUS POWELL to the renegade GARRETT DAVIS, or any other man who, in the first years of the rebellion ranked as a rampant coercionist. They are working hard for Mr. POWELL, and will elect him, unless the Bramlette-Bell "Conservatives" stand out against him, and are backed by the "Radicals."

PONTIAC.

Alleged Grounds for Contesting or Vacating the Seats of "Radicals."

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 21, 1865.

The Legislature adjourned yesterday for a three weeks' recess, and some members, after feeling their constituents' pulse, may somewhat change their tone. Bills to pardon all who have committed the crime of treason against this Commonwealth, and to permit any indictment therefor in State courts to plead this act in bar of further prosecution of indictment; to make confirmed and incurable lunacy of three years' standing, resulting from intemperance or hereditary taint, concealed at marriage, an additional cause of divorce; to allow widows and minors of persons killed by careless, wanton, or malicious use of fire-arms, to have action against the person who committed the killing; and to incorporate numerous oil, mining, manufacturing, turnpike, and insurance, also cement and water-power, gas, patent, telegraph, and other companies, have become laws. The House has adopted resolutions to inquire into the propriety of a law providing for payment of damages for property taken, injured or destroyed by troops in the service of the State; and to ascertain through a "select committee of five" (four "conservative," one "abolition,") what, if any, additional legislation is needed to "prevent crime, vagrancy, and other evils resulting from the proposed forcible and sudden emancipation of the negro race."

A systematic effort to oust a dozen or two "radicals" whose elections were "procured by the most palpable and outrageous military interference, and other illegal means to prevent a free expression of the will of the people," is being vigorously prosecuted. But, I venture to say, all the means taken for their election were, in the main, authorized by the then laws of the State, and justified and sanctioned by the Governor.

Leading men of all parties call an Agricultural Convention at Frankfort, on the 11th proximo, to consider the labor question and encourage immigration.

PONTIAC.

ARREST OF "ADMIRAL" SEMMES.

The Charge Preferred against Him—Semmes' Protest.

The arrest of RAPHAEL SEMMES, late Admiral in the Confederate Navy, and commander of the celebrated cruiser *Alabama*, has already been announced. We give below the charge preferred against him, as also SEMMES' protest, which we find in the Mobile *Daily Times*. That paper prefaces the publication of these documents as follows:

"It is with a profound feeling of shame, as citizens of the great republic, that the *Times* has to lay before its readers the sad intelligence of the unexpected arrest and immediate transfer to a Northern jail of the brave, good and chivalric RAPHAEL SEMMES, formerly the Commander of the Confederate man-of-war *Alabama*, on the ground of having, during his most unequal fight with the *Kearsarge*, raised a white flag and then escaped under cover of the cessation of hostilities.

When the Commander of the *Kearsarge* made on the Confederate agent at Cherbourg the rather strange demand of surrendering the Confederates who had actually swam ashore and were then under the protection of the French flag, he was coldly referred by that semi-official personage to the Maritime Prefect of that French port for all information regarding those men, and there the demand was dropped. And to-day, the government whose fleets are swarming on every sea, whose gigantic armies shake the earth as they move, that government snatches, almost by surprise, from among his family, the unprotected, helpless and over confident Commander of a ship which, after having skillfully baffled the efforts of the whole Federal navy, finally came out, like a true-born American sailor, gave battle to a superior enemy and gallantly sunk sooner than 'give up his ship.'"

The following are the charges and specifications which, after seven months uninterrupted peace, are brought against Admiral SEMMES.

Charge and specification of a charge preferred by the Secretary of the Navy against RAPHAEL SEMMES, late Commander of the rebel steamer *Alabama*.

CHARGE—VIOLATING THE USAGES OF WAR.

Specification.—In this, that on or about the 19th day of June, 1864, off the entrance of the port of Cherbourg, France, the said RAPHAEL SEMMES being then in command of the rebel steamer known as the *Alabama*, and an engagement having taken place between the said steamer and the United States steamer *Kearsarge*, ordered or permitted a white flag to be hoisted on board the said rebel steamer, and took the opportunity of the cessation thereby caused in the engagement, and of the trust reposed in him, to make his escape from the said rebel steamer, for the purpose of avoiding the actual surrender of his person as a prisoner of war, and the responsibilities thereby incurred, and did subsequently, without having been exchanged as a prisoner, engage in hostilities against the United States.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 25, 1865.

Against which arrest Admiral SEMMES entered the following protest:

SIR: On the 26th day of April, 1865, I was at Greensboro, N. C., in command of a naval brigade forming part of the army of Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, and participated in the capitulation between Gen. JOHNSTON and Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, commanding United States Army of North Carolina. The condition of said capitulation on the part of Gen. JOHNSTON was that the army under his command should cease all acts of war from the date of the capitulation, April 26, aforesaid. In consideration of which condition thus entered into by Gen. JOHNSTON, Gen. SHERMAN stipulated that the officers and men comprising the army of Gen. JOHNSTON should return to their homes, and there remain unmolested by the United States authorities so long as they observed the obligation they had entered into and obeyed the laws enforced where they resided. I have this day been arrested by order of the Secretary of the Navy, had a guard placed over my house, and have been informed that I am to proceed to Washington, in custody, there to answer a charge preferred against me, predicated upon facts which took place anterior to the capitulation between Gen. JOHNSTON and Gen. SHERMAN. This being a violation of the capitulation on the part of Gen. SHERMAN, I respectfully make this, my protest, against said arrest.

(Signed,)
R. SEMMES.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 15, 1865.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The following is the bill passed by both branches of the Georgia Legislature, to admit negro testimony into the courts:

The Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, do enact, That from and after the passage of this act, free persons of color shall be competent witnesses in all the courts of this State, in civil cases whereunto a free person of color is a party, and in all criminal cases wherever a free person of color is a defendant, or wherever the offence charged is a crime or misdemeanor against the person or property of a free person of color, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases hereafter pending, or about to be instituted, wherein a free person of color is a party, plaintiff or defendant, it shall be competent for such free person of color to make and file any affidavit now by law allowed and tending to advance the remedy or aid the defendant, as if the said affidavit had been made and filed by any other litigant.

Col. SPRAGUE, commanding the District East Florida and Post of Jacksonville, has issued a circular, declaring the City of Jacksonville under the control of the civil authorities, and promising a hearty support in all lawful measures. The Florida papers are clamorous for the liberation of Mr. YULEE from Fort Pulaski, as his presence in the State is very essential to the rapid development of internal improvements and other important interests. The people of Alachua County, Fla., seem to be seriously troubled with outlaws and vagabonds. Arson and thefts are becoming quite common. The Hon. JAMES M. BAKER, late Confederate States Senator from Florida, has taken up his residence in Jacksonville, and entered upon the practice of law. The City Council of Tallahassee have unanimously passed an ordinance repealing all ordinances heretofore passed relating to negroes and negro slaves.

The Holmesville (Miss.) *Independent* of the 2d contains the following order from Col. OSCAR J. E. STUART, of the staff of Col. HUMPHREYS, commanding in his name in that section of the State:

SUMMIT, Miss., Nov. 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—In obedience to an order of his Excellency, the Governor of Mississippi, I have this day assumed command of all the militia in this section of the State, with headquarters at this place. And whereas it has been reported to me that there are various individuals, not belonging to any military organization, either State or Federal, who are engaged in shooting at and sometimes killing the freedmen on private account; and whereas there are other white men reported as the attendants of and participants in the negro balls, who, after placing themselves upon a social equality with the people of color, raise quarrels with the freedmen upon questions of social superiority already voluntarily waved and relinquished by them, in favor of the negro, by which the peace of the country is broken, and the law disregarded; I therefore order the arrest of all such offenders, by the officers and soldiers under my command, and that they be taken before some civil officer having power to commit to the county jail, for the purpose of awaiting the action of the grand jury. Men must quit [illegible] themselves and do everything legally.

OSCAR J. E. STUART,
Q. M. G and Col. Commanding Militia.

The following is the bill passed by the Alabama Legislature for the protection of the freedmen:

A BILL *to be entitled an act to protect freedmen in their rights of person and property in this State.*

Be it enacted, etc., That all freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes, shall have the right to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all the different and various courts of this State, to the same extent that white persons now have by law; and they shall be competent to testify only in open court, and only in cases in which freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes are parties, either plaintiff or defendant, and in civil or criminal cases for injuries in the persons and property of freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes, and in all cases, civil or criminal, in which under this act a freedman, free negro or mulatto, is a witness against a white person, or a white person against a freedman, free negro or mulatto, the parties shall be competent witnesses, and neither interest in the question or suit, nor marriage, shall disqualify any witness from testifying in open court.

The Mobile *Register & Advertiser* seems inclined to hoist Gen. GRANT's name in connection with the Presidency. It says: "Fortune has placed President JOHNSON in the gap of freedom, but he may fail, or trying, fall like LEONIDAS and his little band at Thermopylæ. In either event, Gen. GRANT possesses great qualities and rare gifts to fit him to take up the flag of the constitution and bear it in triumph. The Douglas Democrat of 1860, the first soldier of the United States, after four years of fiery ordeal, the idol of the army and the object of high esteem and respect in the South as well as in the North, where could the Democratic conservatives of the nation find a worthier leader, or the restored United States a more honest President? As political currents are now running, these thoughts may become prophecies before three short years roll away."

Gov. WELLS, of Louisiana, was lately asked by the Legislature for information regarding secret political organizations in the State. He replied:

"This honorable solicitude upon the part of the representatives of the people is highly gratifying to me, and will, I am satisfied, be greatly commended by the people, to whom we are alike responsible, and I regret the more deeply in consequence that I cannot comply with the request made to me for information, as by so doing I fear the ends of public justice would be defeated. If a suitable law be enacted to meet the evil, I hope no occasion will require its enforcement in the future."

Judge BUSTEED is having things all his own way in Alabama. He has delivered an opinion declaring the test oath for lawyers unconstitutional. He says:

"I am of opinion that the act of the 24th of January, 1865, supplementary to the act of the 2d of July, 1862, violates several of the provisions of the constitution; and it is the right of those whose interests are to be affected that I should declare the conclusions which I have reached. If these conclusions are not founded in reason and law, the Supreme Court of the United States, now in session, can correct the error, and I will gladly reform my judgment by the standard of its excellence."

Gens. SCOTT and LONGSTREET reached New-Orleans on the same day, and both stopped at the St. Charles Hotel. The New-Orleans *True Delta* of Dec. 15 says: "The recent and severe change in the weather has, we believe, affected Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT greatly—so much, in fact, that he is determined to leave at once. He stated last evening that he should this morning leave New-Orleans for Key West, and there remain until mild weather again sets in, when he would return to this city. We wish him a *bon voyage*."

The following dispatch was read to both Houses of the Alabama Legislature on the 7th:

WASHINGTON, Dec 3, 1865.

To Gov. Parsons:

Your dispatch is received. I will reply to-morrow, giving full instructions in relation to your being relieved as Provisional Governor.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, has issued a proclamation, to the effect that all persons in the "amnesty exception list," who have received his recommendation for special pardon, can resume their usual avocation.

Ex-Gov. CHARLES CLARK, of Mississippi, has declined to receive a sum of money contributed by the citizens of that State for himself and Mrs. DAVIS, and asks that it may all be turned over to the wife of JEFF.

Gen. JAMES S. RAINS, who figured very conspicuously with Gen. PRICE in the Missouri and Arkansas campaigns, in the early part of the war, is now residing in Wood County, Texas.

The Austin *Intelligencer* of the 30th ult. says: "Persons from the upper country, visiting Austin, concur in representing the country in a comparatively safe condition for some time past."

Mr. AYLETT, of Choctaw County, Miss., was murdered and robbed recently while on the road between Middleton and Carrollton in that State.

The Sixth Regiment of United States Cavalry, 700 strong, Lieut.-Col. STURGIS in command, arrived at Austin on the 2d inst.

"The prospects for the wheat crop in the wheat region," the Dallas *Herald* says, "are very promising."

The First Louisiana and Second Wisconsin Cavalry Regiments have arrived at Brenham, from Austin.

Col. C. EARP was recently stabbed and thereby instantly killed by Mr. JAS. H. TROWELL, in Gilmer, Texas.

THE FENIANS.

A Senator Declares for a Congress—Charges Against the Senators who Impeached the Senators.

WORCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, Dec. 26.

P. A. SINNOTT, Senator in the Fenian Brotherhood, declares himself for a Congress. He alleges that the Senators who impeached the President were under arrest five days previous to their act of impeachment; that ROBERTS has been guilty of falsehood and malfeasance; that MEEHAN must clear himself of a direct charge of complicity with the English Government; and that every extravagance committed has been by the contract of the Senate.

Gen. SWEENY appears in a new light pecuniarily.

Great Rise in the Ohio River.

PARKERSBURGH, W. Va., Tuesday, Dec. 26.

The Ohio River at this point, 200 miles below Pittsburgh, is 20 feet deep, and rising rapidly. Competent boatmen say there is very little probability of any detention to navigation during the Winter season, owing to the present high stage of water. Capt. BOOTH's daily line of steamers and barges, in direct connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are loading for Portsmouth, Maysville, Cincinnati, Louisville and the intermediate landings.

Trouble on a Railroad Train—Robbery.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

The *Gazette* says that yesterday afternoon a number of men engaged as laborers on the Dayton and Western Railroad, near Richmond, Ind., took passage on a train bound for Dayton, and refusing to pay their fare, a difficulty ensued, in which two of the laborers were killed, and others wounded. The baggage-master of the train was also wounded.

The safe of the Treasurer of Pulaski County, at Winnewaski, was broken open on Sunday night, between 7 and 8 o'clock, and $1,000 stolen.

Correction—The Bonds Stolen from the Sanitary Committee in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

In the dispatch sent from Philadelphia on Friday last, about bonds stolen from the Sanitary Commission safe, the telegraph made a mistake in the numbers of seven of the $500 five-twenty bonds, making them thousands instead of ten thousands. The bonds were numbers 35,058, 35,059, 35,060, 35,061, 35,062, 35,063, and 35,064.

Arrest for Alleged Disloyalty.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sunday, Dec. 24.

R. A. WARRING, editor of the Charlotte *Times*, arrested by order of Gen. RUGER, arrived here this morning. The arrest was made, it is said, on account of the articles that have recently appeared in the *Times*. It is supposed he will be admitted to bail.

THE STRONG CASE.

Long and Learned Speech of John Graham, Esq.

A Series of Ingenious Requests and Pertinent Points.

What He Thinks of Peter Strong, Mrs Strong, Mr. Stevens, and the Irresistible Deacon.

Cutting Comments and Biblical Biographies.

All About Adam and Eve, Abraham and Rebecca, Peter and Mary

A FIVE HOURS' HOMILY.

The court-room was densely crowded yesterday morning at an early hour, and the corridors of the hall were filled with people anxious to hear the closing speech of JOHN GRAHAM, Esq., in behalf of Mrs. MARY STEVENS STRONG. A little table was placed in the immediate front before the bench and jury, on which the indefatigable Mr. GERRY piled high a lot of law books, and stacked several thousand pages of manuscript evidence. He also carefully wiped a pair of eye-glasses for the accommodation of counsel, and then left the room to notify the advocate that all was ready. Judge GARVIN, worn with the fatigue incident to a five-weeks' trial, sat upon his bench perusing a copy of the TIMES, and the twelve best-natured men that ever sat in a jury-box refreshed their memories of the evidence by a careful reading of the summary in our yesterday's paper, pending the arrival of Mr. GRAHAM. All the city papers were represented, as were also many out-of-town journals. The Messrs. STRONG, accompanied by a host of friends, sat near Messrs. CRAM and ROBINSON, and the Messrs. STEVENS, accompanied by Mr. HECKSHER and Mr. NORRIS, sat at the end of Mr. GRAHAM's table, near which were also Mr. JOHN MCKEON, with his head resting on his hand, and Mr. GERRY, with his eye carefully scanning the countenance of every doubtful juror.

Amid perfect silence, Mr. GRAHAM, who was apparently deeply affected by the gravity of the occasion, arose and said:

SPEECH OF JOHN GRAHAM, ESQ.

May it please the Court and Gentlemen of the Jury: The court, yourselves and the counsel on either side have been associated for an unusual period in the discharge of a severe duty; the sphere of each was peculiar, but the heaviest burden has fallen upon you; you must be nearly exhausted; our journey has not been uniformly pleasant and has been prolonged unpleasantly. In a few hours we shall have severed all connection, and our learned adversaries will follow us into retirement. Then comes the final act of the court. Until then let us maintain our patience and so comport ourselves that hereafter we may be permitted to revisit these scenes with peaceful consciences. The constitution of our State provides that the trial by jury shall remain inviolate forever—so sacred that it is placed above all legislation. It has been justly called the palladium of our lives and liberties; it stands between the oppressor and oppressed. There are three principles in the composition of a jury, and in order that you may comprehend the magnitude of your duties, I have extracted these principles from high judicial authority. Its members are supposed to be impartial, as they stand unsworn, and that they shall receive no impressions save from the evidence, and that they shall remain unprejudiced until all the evidence is in. It's idle to address a prejudiced man; the deafness of the ear is as nothing to the deafness of the soul; and if a juror decides before he has heard all, how can he look his Maker in the face and redeem his oath. No human being can be called to a higher or more important position than that of a judge of his fellow man. The juror who means to perform his duty knows the face of no man in his judgment; he has no friends and he has no foes. He stands upon a broad equality, without recognition of social or personal standing. The applause of the world is nothing to you; you have a solemn oath to redeem, and its redemption is between yourself and your God. At this stage of my remarks the court will permit me to thank him for his urbanity and kindness throughout this trial. No judge has ever held the balance more evenly than has His Honor upon the bench during the progress of this trial. And to you, gentlemen of the jury, we extend our thanks and our sympathy for your prolonged sitting and deliberation.

A husband and a father, in name and not in reality, appears here you asking a dissolution of his marital relations. What is

HIS THEORY?

He received a woman in all her native purity, he pledged her his affections, and placed her beneath the roof of his mother. She carried sin into that peaceful home, crawled like a serpent there, seduced his brother and induced him to commit incest. This most extraordinary story is either true in all or false in all. Unless she seduced the brother then the whole story is false. It would have been more rational if he had said his brother seduced his wife, but they deny that, and if they are wrong then there is an end of the case. You have got to drink the whole of this cup or refuse it altogether; believe or reject the whole of it.

In the first place I desire to move that the issue be expunged. "Has the defendant since her marriage committed adultery with Edward W. Strong." No time or place is mentioned, and it would be a mockery if the jury can say she is guilty without telling when or where the guilt occurred, and the court should have no hesitation in granting a new trial. This furnishes the jury with a latitude inconsistent with the interests of the case. It is not asking the jury too much to say when and where the guilt was committed. My first suggestion is that marriage is a civil contract, and on that we refer to the Revised Statutes and the case of Hayes against the people. The great element of marriage is consent, and if formed by consent, it can be continued by consent, even if adultery has taken place. Forgiveness is not remarriage; it is merely a remission of a penalty. Though marriage can be thus concluded by the statute, its duties must be learned from the Bible. It can be formed and annulled like other contracts, but it is subject to the religious restrictions of the Bible. In the next place, we submit that adultery is termed an offence in our statute; and if so, the defendant is entitled to the presumption of innocence until she is proven guilty, and every presumption is in her favor until she is shown to be guilty. Adultery is an act of the will or mind; intent is required to constitute the offence, and the jury must find that it was the result of her own consent. The defendant stated that the only connection had with her by Edward was the result of ravishment; if both parties desire a dissolution of the tie, unless there is guilt no such can be permitted, and it becomes the duty of the court thus to protect the public. And this applies with greater force in cases where there are children. Here there are children of tender age, and your Honor is to become the guardian of them; the carnal intercourse of a brother with a brother's wife is expressly forbidden by the Levitical law, and the greater therefore the guilt, the greater the presumption of innocence. "If a man uncover his brother's nakedness, (meaning his brother's wife,) they shall be childless," so that if the Bible is at all correct, such intercourse can have no fruit. The law permits the defendant to interpose an answer without oath, and the jury can infer no prejudice against one for the use of it, and it is to have the same effect as if the oath was taken. Again, if the jury should find that these charges were true, and that the plaintiff knew of it at the time, there can be no turning of them into evidence of guilt. And if the plaintiff treated them as innocent at the time, they can't become evidence of her guilt, simply because she admits her guilt. If so, you divorce the wife on her own confession, which violates the law of the State.

In reference to

CONFESSIONS,

we say she cannot be convicted by her own admissions; they are of no avail when made judicially, and how then can they be used when made extra judicially. And if this is the case when interests of children were not affected, how much more when children are affected. Again, we say the interests of these children must be considered by the jury. They are the wards of the court, and are placed in the hands of the judge as such. Again, the confessions must be substantiated by facts warranting a suspicion of guilt. Each fact or circumstance must be proved as though it was the sole issue of the action. The jury cannot be established by the confessions. If the jury believe that the confessions were made at a time showing that the defendant made them in the hope of a reconciliation, they are entitled to no weight whatever. If the jury believe that Mrs. Strong steeped herself in guilt to humor her husband, her admissions are not to be heeded. If she made the admission to shield the family of the Strongs without reference to the facts, they are entitled to no weight whatever.

In regard to

CONNIVANCE,

we say that the law imposes upon the husband the duty of protecting his wife and shielding her from the wils of the seducer. And if this duty is not done, and she falls, then the husband connives at her guilt. He is the stronger of the two in every respect. If an intimacy so close exists between the guilty pair that the husband might see if he chose, then her fall is connived at by him if he fails to note it. A husband cannot be presumed to be ignorant of his wife's general habits; if he isn't he is not a husband. If the intercourse of the defendant and Edward was unconcealed, it is presumable that the plaintiff heard of it from the members of the family. "What a man's mother knows, the man knows himself." If Mrs. Strong wondered that her son did not see Edward's attention to Mary, it's presumable that Peter knew all that his blind mother saw. It is not necessary to prove connivance in the absolute act of adultery.

In regard to

FORGIVENESS,

we say it can be expressed in words, and only the mere act or fact is necessary to make it perfect. If the jury believe the statement of the defendant's father, there is a case of forgiveness clearly proven. If we believe Mrs. Stevens, she was forgiven, if not there was none. It's not necessary that any peculiar formula should be used. Circumstances make out forgiveness and become express proof of that fact. If not the valuable department of circumstantial evidence is destroyed. To say that forgiveness shall be *expressly proved* is to say that *express forgiveness* shall be proved. Intent can only be shown by circumstances, for you can't get into a man's bosom and see what his intent is—otherwise the statute is useless. Forgiveness, if not made out by express proof, is shown by cohabitation. If the jury believe that the plaintiff made the defendant believe she was forgiven, he not meaning to forgive her, but to take advantage of her, he was guilty of a fraud, and the law will not permit him to avail himself of it. He can't get into the heart of his wife as the thief slips his hand into your pocket. If he had not and did not intend to forgive her, and she thought he did and had, the forgiveness was complete. If the unborn child was to be born dead as a condition of forgiveness, and was so born, then the forgiveness is complete. Again, it is not necessary that the parties should sleep together, or that proof is needed of actual intercourse, in order that evidence of forgiveness can be perfected. Condonation and forgiveness are not the same—the latter is an act of the mind; all our religion is an act of the mind, while the religion of the olden time was based on the deeds of the body. The founder of our religion said that whosoever *looks* at a woman to lust after her commits adultery—thus making it an offence of the mind and not of the body alone. Redemption grants forgiveness not as a reward, but as a matter of the heart's own working. If the jury believes that the plaintiff changed his bed on account of the noise of the children, that accounts sufficiently for the change, and they have no right to disbelieve it unless it is shown to be false. If they believe that while they lived in Twenty-first-street and at Islip the plaintiff openly admitted her as his wife before the world, the fact amounts to voluntary cohabitation. If they believe that she was forgiven conditionally, and she kept her conditions, she is entitled to the benefit of forgiveness.

Mr. Cram—I would like to see the requests handed the court.

Mr. Graham—Well, you can't see them. It's as a mere matter of convenience that I hand them to the court. If I had made the requests verbally, you could have had them only by taking them down.

Mr. Cram—It's customary to hand copies of all papers that are to affect a charge to counsel on the other side.

Mr. Graham—No it's not; it's never done, and I cannot furnish them.

THE REQUESTS

in form as prepared by Mr. Graham are, in brief, the same given in connection with his explanations and arguments. As a matter of interest to legal experts, we give them by themselves, as well as in the connection referred to, as follows:

REQUESTS OF DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL FOR INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY UPON GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

1. Marriage, under our statute, so far as its validity in law is concerned, is a civil contract, to the contraction of which the consent of capable or competent parties is all that is essential. (3 R. S., 5th ed., p. 227, §1; Hayes vs. The People, 25 N. Y. R., 390.) 2. Consent without copulation, being sufficient to form the contract and make it perfect, it can be continued in the same mode, where either party would have the right to claim a judicial termination or dissolution of the contract by reason of the adultery of the other. 3. Though marriage may be contracted in the mode designated by the statutes, its duties and obligations must be learned from the Bible. The law does not assume to create or specify them. 4. Adultery is characterized as an "offence" in the Statutes—although not indictable under our law. (3 R. S., 5th ed., 236, § 53.) Being an "offence," the defendant is entitled to the benefit of two principles of law, as against the present charges; first, that she is innocent of them until proved to be guilty; second, that every reasonable doubt is her property, and that the plaintiff must prove her to be guilty beyond every reasonable doubt, before the jury can find her so. 5. Adultery is an act of the will or mind, as distinguished from an act of violence, or the act of an insane person. 6. It is a matter of public policy, in this State, to prevent the dissolution of marriages in any other way than according to strict law; and no indifference of parties to the existence of the relation, or mutual desire to terminate it, however strong, can or will be acknowledged by the courts, or allowed to aid or strengthen a case, which under other circumstances could not succeed. 7. This is not only true in reference to marriages where there is no issue, but applies with greater force to those where there are children to be affected by the maintenance or dissolution of the marriage relation. 8. Under the Levitical law, the carnal intercourse of a brother with a brother's wife was distinctly forbidden. It is thus a high moral offence, and the presumption of law that the defendant is innocent of adultery at all, is to be taken as still stronger against the idea of her having committed incestuous adultery; the higher the crime, the stronger the presumption of innocence and the greater the necessity for proof from the party making the charge. 9. Our law does not permit a party charged with adultery to shake off the marriage yoke by not appearing and defending the proceeding, (3 R. S., 5th ed., 236, § 54.) The facts charged in such a case have still to be proved. The rule applies with greater strictness, where, as in this case, the adultery is denied. A party indicted for a crime can plead "Guilty" in court and be punished as upon a conviction—not so in a civil proceeding based upon adultery. 10. The law permits a defendant in an action of this kind to interpose an answer without oath, with the same effect as if verified by oath. (Id. § 52.) This being a legal privilege the jury can draw no unfavorable inference from its exercise. It is conferred as a *benefit* and not as an injury to the party acting upon it.

Mr. Graham then made the following

REQUESTS FOR INSTRUCTIONS MORE PARTICULARLY APPLICABLE TO THIS CASE.

1. If the jury believe that all the facts and circumstances introduced in evidence on the part of the plaintiff to show the (alleged) adultery of the defendant occurred, and that they or similar facts or circumstances were known to the plaintiff as they occurred—and that he then treated or looked upon them as innocent, and allowed the intercourse between the defendant and his brother to proceed, under the belief that he had no right or reason to suspect his brother; these facts and circumstances cannot be turned into evidence of guilt so as to justify a verdict against the defendant, within the issues or questions submitted by the more general admissions or declarations of the defendant, that she had been, or was guilty of adultery with the party charged. 2. If these facts or circumstances at the time of their occurrence were looked upon and treated by the plaintiff as innocent—and there is nothing in them, in the estimation of the jury, pointing to or tending to the establishment of the defendant's guilt within the issues or questions submitted—they cannot become evidence of her guilt, simply in consequence of her admissions or declarations.

THE CONFESSIONS.

3. The jury cannot convict the defendant within the issues or questions submitted, upon her naked, unsupported admissions or declarations. Such admissions are not allowed to communicate a right to a divorce when made judicially, (*i. e.*, by non-appearing after due notice of suit,) and they are entitled to much less weight when extra-judicial—that is, made out of court or out of doors. 4. Whatever strength the (alleged) admissions or declarations of the defendant might have as against herself, if the interest of children were unaffected, they are to be more closely scanned and received with greater caution, in the present case, on that account. 5. The bearing of this case upon the interests of the children of the marriage is to be attended to by the jury in their examination of and deliberation upon the testimony, (particularly the [alleged] confessions of the defendant,) and in the making up of their verdict. The facts or circumstances relied upon, (in connection with the [alleged] admissions or declarations of the defendant,) to convict her of adultery, within the issues or questions submitted, must be such as warrant a reasonable suspicion, or belief at least, that the defendant is guilty; although standing alone they would be insufficient to justify a verdict against her. 7. Where facts or circumstances are resorted to by the jury in their deliberation to found a verdict against the defendant independently of or in connection with her (alleged) admissions or declarations, each fact or circumstance must be as satisfactorily proved or established as if it was the sole or only issue in the action. 8. The facts or circumstances evincive of the defendant's (alleged) adultery, cannot be established by her (alleged) admissions or declarations. That is, the (alleged) confessions of the defendant cannot be resorted to to prove the facts or circumstances, and then to prove that they were or are demonstrative of guilt. 9. If the jury believe that the (alleged) declarations or admissions of guilt on the part of the defendant, either as said to be contained in the so-called confessions of Jan. 6, 1862, or the note of Jan. 5, 1862, or as alleged to have been made to Mrs. Bedell and Mrs. Benjamin Strong, were made at the time and under circumstances showing the object of the defendant was a reconciliation with the plaintiff, and that for that purpose she deemed it advisable to exculpate the plaintiff's brother and assume the entire guilt to herself, without reference to the real fact, thinking thereby to gain the plaintiff's favor and reconcile him to herself; such declarations or admissions are entitled to no weight whatever (Twyman vs. Twyman, 27 Missouri R., 383.) 10. If the jury believe that these (alleged) declarations or admissions were made by the defendant in pursuance of a secret understanding between her and the plaintiff that she was to make them, either to save him before his own family and the world, or to exculpate his brother from the infamy or sin of his true conduct—and that these declarations or admissions did not and do not truly expose the facts, they are entitled to no weight whatever.

THE CONNIVANCE OF THE HUSBAND.

1. "The law imposes upon the husband the obligation of cautiously protecting his wife from all associations that might expose her purity to hazard, or by lowering her standard of female virtue, prepare the way for the inroads of the seducer." (Byrne's Handybook on Marriage and Divorce, p. 18.) 2. If this duty is not performed and the corruption of the wife is the result, it is a case of connivance within the meaning of the law. 3. "If a system of improper familiarities be established (between the alleged adulteress and her paramour) which the husband must have seen or could have seen had he been ordinarily or reasonably attentive to his wife, the law will infer a corrupt intention (on the part of the husband) as to the result, and will not call for more direct proof." (Byrne, p. 18.) 4. A husband living in daily contact with his wife, under the same roof with her, cannot be presumed to be ignorant of her general conduct or habits. 5. If the intercourse of the defendant's brother at Waverley was unconcealed, and was observed by the member's of his mother's family, the presumption is, (in the absence of clear proof to the contrary,) either that he knew of it or must have heard of it from the members of the family. 6. If the jury believed the statement of Mrs. Bedell, that the plaintiff's mother (who was blind) objected to the attentions of Edward N. Strong to the defendant, and wondered that the plaintiff "did not see it," and the further statement of Mrs. Bedell, that she spoke to Edward N. Strong on the subject of his attentions to the defendant—these are strong circumstances to prove that the plaintiff must have been aware of what was going on, and, whatever it was, acquiesced in it. 7. It is not necessary for the defendants to make out connivance in reference to the actual adultery. (Byrne supra. p. 18.)

THE QUESTION OF FORGIVENESS.

1. If the jury believe that the offences charged upon the defendant have been forgiven by the plaintiff, they will so find according to the fact under the tenth and eleventh issues. 2. Forgiveness can be expressed in words, and constitute a compact between the parties to it. It is unnecessary, to make it perfect, that anything should occur but the mere act or fact of forgiveness. 3. If the jury believe the testimony of the defendant's father as to the plaintiff's forgiveness of the defendant, and that the arrangement for forgiveness, agreement to forgive, and understanding about the subsequent association or relations of the plaintiff and defendant were as testified to by that witness, it is a case of forgiveness proved by express proof, within the meaning of the statute. 4. The words "express proof" do not mean that the forgiveness in that aspect of the matter can be made out, only by proof that the party forgiving forgave in express terms. That would be to require the forgiveness to be expressed in a certain formula, *e. g.* "I forgive you, &c., for it." 5. Circumstances can be resorted to to make out forgiveness within that statute, and when they are sufficient to warrant the conclusions, they become "express proof" of that fact. 6. The terms "express proof" create a rule of proof or evidence simply. They are the same as if the statute said express forgiveness shall be made out by proof. The legal effect of that, and forgiveness made out by express proof, is the same. It is equivalent to saying that forgiveness shall be established by the party assenting to it. 7. The other branch of the statute, permitting forgiveness, if not made out by express proof, to be established by "voluntary cohabitation" with knowledge of the fact of guilt, is equivalent to saying that that one circumstance of "voluntary cohabitation" with knowledge of the fact of guilt, is sufficient of itself to establish forgiveness. It does not prevent other circumstances being offered on the same point, nor does it prevent other circumstances being offered as "express proof" under the first branch of the statutory rule. 8. If the jury believe that the plaintiff placed the defendant under the impression or belief, that he had forgiven the offences charged upon her, and that she acted and remained under that impression or belief from the time of such professed forgiveness, and that the plaintiff did not really mean to forgive her, but merely to take advantage of the impression or belief he had thus created for the purpose of acquiring by confessions from the defendant or otherwise, proof of her (alleged) guilt, with a view to using it ultimately in an action to be commenced by him for a divorce—he was guilty of a fraud upon the defendant, and the law will not permit him to take advantage of his own wrong. 9. If the plaintiff persuaded the defendant, or induced her to believe that he had forgiven her (alleged) guilt, when in point of fact, he had not and did not mean to forgive it; the forgiveness is as complete in law as if he had really forgiven her. 10. If the jury believe that the plaintiff as between himself and the defendant, required that the child with which she was pregnant in January, 1862, should not be born alive, and annexed that as a condition of forgiveness as between himself and her, and that the child was subsequently born dead, so that the condition was fulfilled, the forgiveness would and did become absolute. 11. To constitute forgiveness, in either aspect of the statute, it is not necessary that the plaintiff and defendant should have occupied the same bed, or that the evidence should show that they must have had carnal intercourse. The divorce is to be denied where "the offence charged should have been forgiven by the injured party." (3 R. S. 5th ed., 236, §55 subd. 2.) Such forgiveness shall be proved, *first*, by express proof, (*i. e.*, of an agreement to forgive;) *second*, by the voluntary cohabitation of the parties with the knowledge of the fact. The word "condoned" is used in § 34, 32 of the act of 20 and 21 Vic. (Macqueen on divorce, pp 427, 428.) "Forgiveness" is dwelt on in the authorities under the statute (Smith vs. Smith, 4 pp. 432, 433; Johnson vs. Johnson, 468, 469, speaks of condonation as effected first by reconciliation, second by cohabitation; S. C. 14, Wend 637, "condonation" and "forgiveness" used as synonymous, 642; nature of condonation stated—what is forgiveness, 644). If this clashes with Keats vs. Keats (1 Swabey and Trist, 334) it prevails over that case. Our statute is founded upon the principles decided in Williamson vs. Williamson (1 John ch. R 488, 491, 389.) The principle is decided there, that a decree of adultery is not a matter of course though the fact of adultery is proved, (3 R S, second edition 662, sections 44, 45, 46, 47.) Public policy makes courts guarded in administering this jurisdiction, (Valleau vs. Valleau, 6, page 207; EB vs. ECB, 28. Barb R, 299.) "Cohabitation" does not mean "copulation." The dictionaries, etymology also, and the statutes, (3 R S, fifth edition, 283, section 34, subd 2, "consummation;" section 35, "had for any time freely cohabited;" section 45 show it.) 12. If the jury believe the declaration of the defendant (as testified to by Matilda Mussehl) that the plaintiff "changed his room on account of the noise the children were making," that accounts sufficiently for the change of room after the death of Edith. That they have no right to discredit or refuse to believe this declaration, unless there is evidence in case showing it to be false. 13. If the jury believe that from Jan. 5 to May 1, 1862, the residue of the time the plaintiff and defendant lived at No. 50 East Twenty-first-street, and from about May 8, 1862, to about Jan. 1, 1863, the period of their residence at Islip, the plaintiff openly acknowledged and treated the defendant as his wife, she presiding over his domestic affairs, apparently performing all the duties and functions of a wife and mother, and so understood by the world; and that, so far as the world could judge, she was fully continued in her position of wife and mother during the periods named, or any part of them; these facts and circumstances amount to "voluntary cohabitation" within the meaning of the statute. 14. If the jury believe that the plaintiff forgave the offences charged upon the defendant, conditionally, and that the condition was that the defendant would truly repent, perform the duties of a wife and mother, and deport herself unexceptionably; and that no violation of this condition has been proved by the plaintiff, the condition is still in force, and the jury are bound to find the fact of forgiveness in favor of the defendant under the appropriate issues.

Counsel then made the following:

PARTICULAR REQUESTS AS TO THE EFFECT OF ADMISSIONS AND AS TO THE ISSUES.

1. To render the admissions or declarations of the defendant corroborative of the facts or circumstances introduced in evidence by the plaintiff, they should specifically relate to those facts or circumstances, or sufficient of them in themselves to warrant a reasonable suspicion or belief of improper intimacy between the defendant and the plaintiff's brother. 2. Mere general admissions or declarations of the defendant not pointing to any specific period or to any particular time or place or circumstances, introduced in evidence by the plaintiff, even though when taken in connection with the facts or circumstances introduced in evidence by the plaintiff, they leave no doubt as to the defendant having committed adultry with the plaintiff's brother at some time; cannot be made use of by the jury to found a verdict against the defendant within the issues or questions submitted. 3. The question before the jury is not whether the defendant has committed adultery with the plaintiff's brother at some time or other; but whether she has committed the adulteries, or any, and which of them, specified in the issues or questions submitted. 4. The jury cannot go beyond these issues or questions, and on no convictions on their part of the defendant's adultery, no matter how clear, will justify a verdict against her in accordance with and under the issues submitted. 5. The jury cannot render a verdict against the defendant under the issues or any part of them submitted, unless the evidence warrants the belief that the adultery or adulteries was or were committed at the time or times and place or places specified in the issue or issues submitted.

Mr. Graham—These issues have not been spread before the court and jury, and if the first is stricken out, the rest are reduced to but two or three. There is no proof of course of adultery at Newtown, in April, 1860—or of May, June, July or August, 1860—unless the admissions embrace a part of the time; but I shall show that Mrs. Strong gives no specific eighteen months when she lived as Edward Strong's wife—these are the first, second, third and fourth issues.

The fifth mentions January, February and May, 1861—these are not covered by Mrs. Benjamin Strong, but may be by Mrs. Bedell. The sixth mentions the 29th of October and December, 1860, but on the 2d of October they moved from Waverley, and of course she was not there. The seventh speaks of May, 1860, but there is no proof of that. The only issues touched are the fifth and sixth. But I will show that Mussehl

WAS PERJURED.

Out of her own mouth I will show she has committed gross, flagrant perjury, and besides her testimony and the confessions, there is nothing of the case.

Now, gentlemen of the jury, I think you will have no hesitation in agreeing with me. There are four persons entitled to particular notice.

THE PLAINTIFF

is a man 40 years of age, educated to the law, but without practice, or the desire of practice. When a man has the shrewdness of a lawyer, but without his industry, he is an uncomfortable member of any family. You might as well have the plagues of Job in your house. When a man has been sharpened by the hone of the law, he needs something to cut, and if he doesn't cut the world he will his family. He has traveled a great deal; is fickle minded and has strong appetite for revenge; has a great estimation of his own importance, reckless of consequences. He has a little of the vanity exhibited by his sister, who tells you that the mere touch of the irresistible Deacon's hand carried Mrs. Strong to the lowest depth of adultery and crime. It's unnecessary for the members of a family thus to tickle and adulate each other, and when they do so they become contemptible.

THE DEFENDANT

is ten years younger than Peter; was religious from her young days. She eschewed gaiety, and acts of charity and religion occupied her leisure time. She was one of eight daughters, and what more can be said in vindication of the

STEVENS' BLOOD

than has been said here by the two sons-in-law, Messrs. Heckshar and Norris? She was as beautiful as Helen. She was virtuous against the world. No man could seduce that woman. She has passed unscathed the temptations of the world. If she was a woman of great physical desires, she could have contented herself with ordinary adultery; but according to them, she was determined to commit incest, and did it.

The next person is the father,

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS,

stigmatized as a purse-proud, aristocratic man. Does he look like a king? Does he present himself as a nobleman before you? He's dressed no better than you—is as submissive as you. Is it a sin that he stands by his daughter? What better proof of her innocence do you want? Has he devoted his fortune to her defence? I honor him for it. He and his son stand here to-day to tell you that incest is not a part of the

STEVEN'S BLOOD.

He is at the head of one of our greatest institutions, and when he dies it will be found hard to supply his place. The only other person to be named is the

IRRESISTIBLE DEACON,

Edward Strong. According to the evidence of his pastor he was a Deacon for six years. Now only think of this fellow—carrying around the sacred elements, typical of the most solemn rites. When we find a man serving at this table with his hand, and then upon looking at his life we detect the doings of such a man as he, what can we say? And yet he is still a communicant at that church, the influence of the Strong family being such that he has not yet been brought to trial. He was examined at Baltimore; why isn't it read here? because if he would break one vow he would break another. If he should swear on a pile of Bibles as high as this building, no one would believe him.

WHERE IS HE?

Why, he is within fifty miles of the city and visited by his family. He is enjoying himself boating and sporting, and when you declare Mary Strong guilty he'll be taken home again.

THE MOTIVE

for the commencement of this action we will now scrutinize. Supposing that Peter's forbearance with his wife was conditioned on her good behavior, is there any evidence that she has ever done anything wrong since then? He admits that Mary was penitent and did her duty to him and the children. He either meant to forgive her or to deceive her. What could be more likely than the latter. We believ the first, and that under bad advisers he changed his plan. Having got her secret, he determined to get the children; then he'd take off the mask and throw his wife on Mr. Stevens or Mr. Hecksher. On the 15th of October, 1863, he wrote to Mary for Mamie to come to Waverley-place. He got the child and returned her. On the 9th of November he sent again, saying he had decided, to take Mamie to Fishkill on Wednesday. He got her and kept her. He then wrote on the 16th, saying that after consulting his family he meant to keep Mamie. She was then standing on her rights and was determined to fight her husband. He says it is of course impossible for me to discontinue my visits while Alice is with you. Why, he went there and shaved and dressed for the wedding when the children were not there; it was the coolest piece of impudence I ever heard. He says he cannot stand such exhausting interviews; what were they? Why she was on her knees with her arm about his leg, begging and imploring him not to leave her. Peter, she said, you have my secret and you promised not to cast me off. He alludes to his *judgment*, not to a *confession*. She said, if you cast me off, I'll resist you, and the whole truth will come out. I confessed when you knew I was not confessing the truth. Strong was determined to get Alice, and in December, 1863, he wrote that he wanted Alice to spend a few days with his sister. He got no answer—the Stevens family would have needed an amanuensis—he followed it up like an employed lawyer, and wrote again and again, hoping for the sake of all concerned no resistance would be made. At this time Judge Hoffman was called in on the part of Mr. Strong, and Mr. Silliman on the part of Mrs. Strong. They arranged that the children should stay at old Mrs. Strong's house on certain days, passing two days with their mother. They became responsible, and Alice was of course returned. When Alice went back Strong showed his teeth, and Mr. Hoffman wrote that there were but two open points remaining—the first was the wife's residence; the second, that the articles of stipulation shall specify that the intercourse with the children should be decided by Mr. Strong—what mother would not *get her back up at that?* He then asks if Mr. Silliman would receive a summons? and he answered in such a way as would move a tiger. He suggests that the children be sent to school where their mother could visit them. She was penitent, and her penitence was indorsed by Strong for two long years. Mr. Hoffman responds on that very day that all hope of an arrangement is at an end, that he should send a summons in a day or two. This is all important to show that they forced this suit, forced this

STEVEN'S FAMILY

into court. Then Mr. Strong writes that he will send for his property—he doesn't say if it's agreeable, I'll send some one to pack up, and then I'll send for them. No, he says you pack it up and I'll send for it—that's Strong. He says he wants a portrait of a woman he hates, and for which he Mr. Stevens paid $300. What did he want of a picture of a worse than strumpet? Why, he either wanted to sell it back again for $300, or else make holes in it. He then wrote to his wife for Alice; she replied that she can go if he'll promise to send her back again, and he says you shall not visit Mary, nor shall she correspond with Alice, if you are to write Alice's notes. Then she went away with Alice, and although she went in defiance of the law, I honor her for it.

Another part of the motive is the

PENURIOUSNESS

of Strong. We charge that he loves money as he loves himself. He complains that Mr. Stevens didn't give him money to pay the rent of the house. Now Mr. Hecksher, a son-in-law of the Stevens family, comes on to the stand for their relief. This is a part of the motive for the bringing of this suit—it's a

SHAMELESS SUIT,

and should not have been brought. Mr. Hecksher warned Strong against a public exposure—urged the feelings of his mother, his family, his children. Strong replied that he should not have done it, but Stevens had made it a matter of money; that he would make him bite the dust; that his wife was living happily, and he couldn't bear to see her so; she ought to die, and why didn't she? Look at his meanness to Mr. Hecksher. He allowed his two children and nurse $200 for their six months' life at Hecksher's; and what's his answer? "It's the bargain—$400 a year;" that's his answer. Mr. Norris says that Strong told him of his troubles, but that he didn't care for a divorce. "You can't get one," said Norris. "Yes I can," said he; "I made her give me a confession, as a proof she had truly repented." Mr. Norris said he'd take the children and trust Mr. Stevens, but Strong said, "don't trust him, he promised to give me $10,000 and never did it." Strong told Mrs. Hecksher he'd have a public divorce; he wouldn't have a private one, for he wanted to make old Mr. Stevens bite the dust. This is the man you are called to hug to your breasts, to give the benefit of a divorce, and send his wife out upon the rough highway of an unfriendly and unsympathizing world.

A recess of thirty minutes was then taken, after which, at the

AFTERNOON SESSION,

Mr. Graham resumed.

At the commencement of this suit, the plaintiff has no proof of any weight—the only two positive witnesses being Mrs. Benjamin Strong and Mrs. Hutchinson, the nurse. No court would have suffered the case to go to a jury on this evidence. Confessions, no matter how strong, are not sufficient to secure a divorce for adultery. Edward's evidence, of course wouldn't do. Matilda Mussehl was then secured, and without her the case could not have gone to the jury. About Christmas, 1864, Mr. Strong called on her. She then told his counsel what she would testify to, and she now pretends to be entirely unprejudiced in the case. Matilda supplies the deficiency. Her pretence is that she has no motive beyond a desire to tell the truth. I can't admit my client's guilt; she can't admit it, and you must find it for yourselves. The want of candor in the plaintiff's case, I also call your attention to. In the first place, why wasn't Edward Strong on the stand? He is ready; why not here? Why not to tell you that Mary consented to her violation, and to prove that there was no direct nor indirect connivance. They can't say you wouldn't believe him, nor that he couldn't be brought here. The evidence shows that Strong knows the residence of one Alice O'Grady, an address sent him by Matilda. Strong felt the pinch of this case, and he should have had the evidence of this honest servant girl. He also knows the address of Ida Triple who was in the Hall, and where is the correspondence which Peter showed to Mr. Stevens about the note sent to Edward Strong? How did Peter write to Edward, and how did Edward reply to Peter? These are matters for your consideration. Where, lastly, is this will spoken of in the conversation? If Strong's statement was true, it was the strongest proof of his wife's conduct up to that time. And in regard to

CONNIVANCE,

I would say this is a most serious point in this case. Strong was a negligent and a careless husband, as shown by all the evidence in the case. Marriage is, to be sure, a civil contract, but the law leaves directions and regulations of the married life to the Bible. Her husband is to renounce the world and cleave to his wife, and there is a corresponding duty and obligation on the part of the woman. Marriage was intended to be the highest pinnacle of human happiness, and marriages were made in the olden and patriarchal times in Heaven. Now, however, a new heraldic motto reads,

HANDS, NOT HEARTS.

(Mr. Graham here read, in a subdued tone, copious extracts from the Old Testament and dwelt a very long time on the gay and festive state of marriage in the olden time, before the modern bedevilments produced the present system of "hands, not hearts." Mr. Graham's narrative of the loves of Adam and Eve, and of Abraham and Rebecca was pathetic in the extreme, and drawn almost *verbatim* from the Holy Writ.) Has the plaintiff lived as did these worthies of old? Where there is a proper degree of love no sacrifice can be deemed too great to win the prize or keep it after it was won.

In the first place, it was Peter's duty to provide and maintain a comfortable home for his wife, and in the second place, to be attentive to her and keep her happy and safe from the intrusions of others. It may be said Strong had but $4,000, and could not support her as she wanted. Well, if he had a small income, why didn't he take off his coat and go to work and provide for his family? But there is no proof that he had an income of only $4,000. Mr. Stevens asserts that Strong said his income was $4,000 and upwards. Is there any evidence that Mrs. Strong was unwilling to go to housekeeping? She was always willing; she wanted an

ESTABLISHMENT

of her own, no matter how humble. But no, she was made a nurse of Mr. Strong's old and blind mother. The mind of a woman is particularly sensitive and comparison aggravates it. She was in the third story, Edward was on the second, and so was James. Why should she be sent to the garret? We have shown that Mrs. Strong's room was like a miniature museum. Was not Mrs. Strong to be permitted to have even one room furnished as *she* desired, or must she have always to succumb to his own taste? She had no settled home; while at Waverley she was waiting on the aged mother, and at times quartered on her father, and Strong has pocketed $6,000 which he would have had to pay for her board had she not lived with her father. Mrs. Benjamin Strong testifies that they were not sociable at Waverley. There was this woman shut off in the garrett, unable to adorn her own chamber, and cut off from the attentions of her husband, and why shouldn't she fall?—if indeed she did fall. There is scarcely an oasis in the great dessert of his non-attention. Matilda says she saw them once in a boat; saw him kiss her once, but that he didn't go with her to church. Edward never could have had the opportunity he did have had her husband paid her the least attention. The skirts of this man are not clean. He was continually absent from her. What were his duties? What estate had he to attend to? Now, there is no shaft which sinks so deep as neglect on the part of the one she loves. She knew he had no duty; she knew he had no excuse for absence. Edward Strong's attentions were not concealed; they were public. Mr. Strong should have seen as much as Matilda or Mrs. Benjamin Strong. At some time in his life Edward must have disclosed his true character. His first crime was not incest. There has been something black in his career. Crime is gradual in its growth, and I charge that they knew Edward was such a man as this, and if Mary was thrust upon him and fell she fell by connivance of her husband. Peter was always friendly with Edward, and we find him sleeping in Twenty-first-street at the invitation of Peter. Here comes in

THE COWARDICE

of the case. Why don't they tell you that he asked him there? Edward's attentions were remarked by the aged mother, who more than once objected to Edward's attentions to Mary. He forced his attentions upon her, and had marked her as a pestilence marks its victims. Mrs. Bedell says she spoke to Edward about his attentions to Mary—and it was her duty to speak to her if she saw her hunting Edward. We've got them, and they can't get out of it.

MORE PROMISES.

And I promise shortly to show the grossest perjury on their part, regarding this branch of the case; a promise which, with others, I shall very soon redeem. It is asserted that the mother was directed by will to keep the children together; that direction referred to the house in New-York, and only then while the children are yet children. It's absurd to suppose that he intended to keep them all together in such a Bedlam as this house would be under such circumstances. It seems to me that this charge of connivance is already made out.

Assuming that Mrs. Strong consented to Edward's embrace, has that offence not been

FORGIVEN?

At the time of the discovery they were living in Twentieth-street in this city; this was in 1861. Edith died in January, 1862. If this father and mother had any heart, gloom must have overshadowed the entire house. Is it strange that one in grief seeks solitude? They allege that though Edith had just been buried, he was still the lawyer, and was looking out for his marital rights. A man with a heart would not care at such a time what bed he slept in, and yet they say that on Sunday night, when the dreadful secret was disclosed, he looked out for his marital rights and ordered another bed. That night he was childless and wifeless. His wife was more painfully dead than if she had been stricken by the hand which carried off his child. He's not a man if he takes the ground that he then endeavored to protect himself on the law. No, he coolly calls up the servant, and coldly orders another bed.

In regard to the bed, if he did require it, he occupied a room adjoining it which had a door that was never locked. He meant to deceive that woman, and when the fruit of her confession was ripe he meant to pluck it. If he had meant that the separation be effectual, he would have gone to another room up stairs. Again, he didn't direct the fixing of the other bed; she did. Mrs. Strong, at the time, stated it was done on account of the noise of the children, and the court must charge that this is true, unless it is proven false.

We protested against Mr. Cram's stating what should be shown in the confession, but the court declined to interrupt him; and he said: "I propose now to give you the simple narrative of the discovery of the crime, in the very words that my client told it to me, the first interview I had with him. It is his language, not mine. The simple language of truth, and not the artful words of the advocate: 'Edith was taken ill about the 23d of December, 1861, and died Jan. 2, 1862. She was buried on the 4th. On the evening of the 5th of January his child Mary read a chapter from the Bible to his wife and to him. It contained some reference to the duty of affection and kindness to our fellow-creatures. After the children had left the room, he drew his chair close to his wife's and took her hand and said, 'I trust that the words which we have heard may teach us both to cultivate more fully than we have done of late, that duty which can alone insure our future happiness.' The wife seemed most strangely and violently agitated, and rising from her chair flung herself at his feet, and implored him to forgive her for her long neglect and indifference. He told her that he was not disposed to judge too harshly her conduct in the past, and hoped that the future would retrieve all. Her agitation seemed to increase, and she said, 'Oh, forgive me, forgive me; you could not conceive how guilty I have been. What I have to tell you will separate us forever.' Plaintiff told her that her excitement led her to exaggerate her neglect, and that he was disposed to forgive and forget all. She said, 'But you do not understand me; I have been far more guilty than you imagine.' Plaintiff did not even then suspect the truth, but her terrible agitation began to fill him with horror and dismay. Defendant finally succeeded in convincing plaintiff of her guilt. Plaintiff sat stupefied and overwhelmed. He felt no anger, only shame and loathing. There are losses to which bereavement by death are comparatively a gain. The first image which separated itself from the crowd which pressed upon his brain was that of his darling children stained and polluted by this nameless crime. Then arose the image of this poor blind mother, aged and helpless, whose family altar had been so foully desecrated; and then of the gray-haired man to whom he had striven to be as a son, and whom he had learned to love and respect as a second father; he had no thought of self. Plaintiff remained crushed and silent, until she arose and went to the door of the room. Plaintiff said: 'Where are you going?' She answered: 'To mingle with lost creatures like myself.' Plaintiff called her back, and told her to sit down and tell him all. She did so, taking most of the blame upon herself. She then urged plaintiff to go to bed with her, saying, 'If you do not now, you never will again.' The first thing done was to call her servant, when a bed was prepared for her, and he has never since been with her. He determined to try and conceal, and bear the burden of his mystery alone and for the sake of his children, his wife and the ladies of his wife's family. He did an unwise thing, and became the victim, living with her in the same house, making all the world believe that there was no crime on her part."

Now this was on Sunday night, and yet Matilda says that bed was put up on Sunday morning, twelve hours before the confession was made, if she tells the truth. I've got them worse yet, and they can't get out of it. When the counsel made those declarations, I told my associates not to interrupt him, for such garniture was always the halter that hung the client in the end. I will show to you, too, that Mrs. Hillaker is perjured by her own mouth. In every other respect besides the change of bed, what difference was there? She was the mistress, the mother, the head of the domestic part of the house. He can't say he wanted to keep the matter secret. What better way of spreading domestic scandal than the mouths of servants. The law looks with suspicion upon kitchen evidence. Matilda says that she noticed that the one sat in the parlor and the other in the library. From the 1st of May to the 8th of May, 1862, they stopped at Mr. Stevens' house, who says there was no difference whatever in their manner. He also says she seemed affected in his mind. If Strong forgave his wife for a moment, he forgave her forever. After this they went to Islip where they stayed a long time. Mrs. Strong was then established in a house of her own. Why did she then have a better house than she ever had before, if she was such a wicked woman? All the family were polite and kind to her, and her husband knew how wicked she was all the time. He says the family did not know of her wickedness—he did, and he permitted her to soil the maternal lips with an incestuous kiss. At Islip she received visits from her parents, and sisters, and neighbors. Peter was kind to her then, and went to church with her. And yet she was not forgiven. If you notice

MR. STRONG IN COURT,

you have noticed he is imperious in his manner and appears as though he is better than his neighbor, and he probably thought he was better than his wife. In regard to the wardrobe business, I can only say that if he didn't want to sleep with his wife I cannot understand why he should build a fence so high. Well, this penitentiary negro saw the wardrobe, but Marie Tondre did not say anything about it, and the author of *Superior Fishing* says that once when he washed his royal hands he saw a washstand. The question then is, does the evidence in this case, in connection with the occupation of separate beds, parallel with Mrs. Strong's innocence? Mr. Strong's peculiar character, Mrs. Strong's health, and their mutual grief, was surely enough to account for the change of bed. Matilda says that in 1862 Mrs. Strong suffered a great deal; she was confined in bed a week, and she had to be poulticed. Marie Joudre, Lynch and Dr. Irask agree that her head was bad, as does her father. This certainly can account for the separation at night. After leaving Islip Mrs. Strong went to her father's house. Peter occasionally slept in Mr. Stevens' house, he in one room and she in another—she was ill and he didn't like to hear the noise of the children. You remember the defendant is said to have gone to the St. Julien Hotel to see Mrs. Benj. Strong, and it's fair to infer that she went at the request of her husband. Why, too, haven't we Peter's will here—the will to which he refers in his conversation with Mrs. Bedell. At that time he said he thought she was sincerely penitent, and this was some twenty months afterward. In the Summer of 1863, he dressed at Mr. Stevens' house. Now had he the least modicum of modesty, he would never have gone to the house of his wife's father, and all this time too, he stored his property at Mr. Stevens', he intending too to throw the daughter in the father's face. You can disbelieve the testimony of Mr. Stevens, if you choose; but where is the man who ever repeated the Lord's Prayer in his life-time, who can say he does not believe the testimony of Mr. Stevens? In England reconciliation is required, and this is the expression Mr. Stevens testifies to. Do you ask what Strong was to gain by this? I'll tell you—if Mr. Stevens had taken his daughter in February, Mrs. Bedell could not have pumped her in March. Was this father to lie down under this wrong? The evidence here shows that old as he is, he can't be fooled with, and he was willing to take and defend his daughter. But no; Peter wanted his sister's evidence, and it was for that that Mary was kept. This is all I have to say on the forgiveness.

We now come to the

THIRD GREAT POINT,

the proof of adultery as against Mr. Strong. The confessions furnish no legal or reliable proof of adultery. The first witness was Matilda Mussehl. She comes as a voluntary witness, has been promised no compensation, wants none, and expects none. If she saw what she says she did, and she was a virtuous woman, she would have told of it to some one. She says Edward and Mrs. Strong were almost always together. This is an absurdity, of course, if Peter was an attentive husband. She says they walked or rode together all the time, and that Mrs. Strong was often in Edward's room. After this she says she saw Mrs. Strong come out but once. This was at 6 in the afternoon, when the gas was lighted. She is the only one who speaks of gas in that house. Now, I'd like to know where they got that gas. (The gas is made on the premises.) Further on, she swears she knew her to be in Edward's room on a second time, but on her cross-examination she convicts herself of

DELIBERATE PERJURY.

(Mr. Graham then read Matilda's testimony in relation to the three hours' time, claiming that she took back the whole of it.) She says Edward had his lock fixed so that he might be more secure. Why how absurd. If Mary Strong had gone in there, and the door had been found locked, it would have been proof at once. She heard coughing signals, too. See how suspicious this woman is. She won't let Mrs. Strong be good. She does not dare to swear that Mr. Strong was not in the house at the time of the alleged adultery in New-York. You are not to infer that he was out of the house; he should have been there. And we ask the court to charge that her evidence was so false in certain particulars that none of it can be taken. She could not be honestly mistaken in her narratives of the two instances at Waverley. After this witness they introduce Mrs. Hutchinson, a nurse of forty years' living in the family; she refers to but one incident, she saw Mrs. Strong come out of the room, but didn't know where Peter was. Mrs. Fanny Strong says that Mary decidedly sought Edward's society, and she is contradicted by Mrs. Bedell; she saw Mary beckon to Edward to go out—what of it, is there anything improper in it? She never thought anything improper in what she saw until the time of the confession at Julien Hotel. I will now rest, with your Honor's permission, till to-morrow.

Mr. Cram—I must renew my request to see the paper handed your Honor by Mr. Graham.

Mr. Graham—It's not customary to furnish such to counsel; they might as well ask to see my brief.

Junior Counsel—It will appear in the evening paper, and I will furnish "my learned adversary" with a copy if he desires it.

Mr. Cram—I only want it; if you promise it, I thank you.

Judge Garvin—Adjourn the court till to-morrow at 11.

The peculiar ventilation of the court-room, and the facility with which the windows are lowered by one man, shut up by another, and reopened by a third, promise fertile crops for the sextons and undertakers during the coming months. One juror has been made seriously ill, one reporter was threatened with early death and has been confined to his bed for ten days, the court is exhausted, and the counsel daily grow pale in consequence of the above state of facts.

Report of the Sanitary Police.

The following is the weekly report of the Sanitary Police Squad for the past week:

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN
POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1865.

To the Honorable the Board of Police:

GENTLEMEN: The following is the amount of work performed by the members of my command for the week ending Dec. 23, 1865: There have been 407 complaints made and notices served for the cleansing of 197 sinks, 35 privies, 37 yards, 25 house sewers, 21 cellars, 1 stable, 32 houses, 4 slaughter-houses, 12 areas and alleys, 3 cesspools and cisterns, and for the repairing of 6 sinks, 4 sidewalks, 1 house, 2 stoops, 1 chimney, 1 coal vault, and 25 hydrants and waste-pipes. There have been cleansed under the service of previous notice 194 sinks, 34 privies, 40 yards, 24 cellars, 94 houses, 27 house-sewers, 24 areas and alleys, 1 stable, 4 cesspools, and repaired 5 sinks, 8 sidewalks, 6 chimneys, 2 vault covers and 18 Croton pipes and hydrants.

Total complaints, 407; total cleansed, 48, under previous notices. All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. G. LORD, Captain Sanitary Company.

Naval Intelligence.

The repairs on the *Monongahela* are nearly completed, and she will sail for her station in a few days. The *Rhode Island*, Commodore PALMER's flagship, is almost ready, and it is said she will leave for the West Indies some time during the present week.

The sea race between the gunboats *Algonquin* and *Winooski* will take place at an early day. The *Algonquin* is lying at the Navy-yard, taking in the necessary stores, etc., while the *Winooski* is still at the dock, foot of Delancey-street.

SHIP-BUILDING ITEMS.

Mr. JAMES N. MILLER, of Groton, Conn., is now building for Mr. ALBY, of Norwich, Conn., a fine sloop yacht of the following dimensions: length, 41½ feet; breadth, 15½ feet; depth of hold, 4 feet. This yacht will be launched in March next, and it is expected that she will prove very fast, being built for speed without regard to carrying capacity. She is to be constructed of the very best material, and will, when finished, be one of the finest specimens of her class.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 26, 1865.

Amount	Stock	Price
$1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	103¾
26,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.R.'65	100⅜
20,000	do	100⅞
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	92⅝
6,000	Tr.Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	98⅜
1,500	do 2d Ser	97⅞
3,000	do 3d Ser	98
23,000	do	97⅞
79,000	U.S.6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New issue	97¾
3,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	98⅛
4,000	Virginia 6s	70
1,500	Louisiana 6s	80
30,000	O. & M. Cer.	28⅝
1,000	Erie 1st M.	99¼
1000	do	99⅜
7,000	Erie 4th M.	97
5,000	Mich. C. 8s, New Loan	112
5,000	M. C. 8 ₰ c. Old	111
5,000	Mich. So.S.F.Es.	94
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d	74½
5,000	At. & G.W.1st M. Ohio Division	96¾
50	Fourth Nat. Bank	100
100	Mar. Min. Co.	15
200	do	14¾
13	West. U. Teleg'h	51¼
8	do 2d call	51⅜
50	do	51¼
100	At. Mail St. Co.	133
100	Schuylkill Coal	14
200	Quick. Min. Co.	44½
100	Chic. & N. W.	35½
200	N. Y. Central	95⅞
500	do	95⅝
400	Erie Railroad	95⅞
100	do s30	95½
50	do 2d call	95¾
200	do	95⅝
400	do e	96⅛
200	do s10	94⅞
800	Hud. Riv. R	108⅜
300	Ill. Cen. R	132¾
14	New-Jersey Cen	118
500	Reading R b10	107⅝
1000	do	107¼
500	do	107⅛
700	do s5. 2d call	107⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R. x-d	119½
100	Mich. S. & N. I. s60	74
300	do	74½
200	do	74⅞
300	do	74⅞
300	do 2d call	74⅜
100	do	74⅞
100	Cleve. & Pitts	84⅞
1500	do	84⅝
500	do	84½
100	Chi. & N.W.Pr	61½
50	do	61⅝
200	do	61⅛
100	do	61¾
1500	Cleve. & Tol. R	112¾
200	do	112
100	Chi. & R. I.	107
100	do s30	107
100	Mil. & P. du C.	
100	do	94
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	105⅛
100	do	105⅛

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

Amount	Stock	Price
$5,000	Tr.Notes, 7 3-10s. Third Series	97⅞
300	New-York Cen	95¼
1200	do b30	95⅝
500	Erie Railroad	95⅛
600	do	95⅛
300	do s30	93¾
200	do	95
500	M. So. & N. I. R.	74¾
100	do s10	74
300	do	74
400	Reading R	107⅛
800	do	107
1000	Cleve. & Pitts	83
100	Chi. & N. W.	35
100	do s30	35
300	Chi. & N.W.Prf	61⅜
200	Cleve. & Tol. R	110¾
400	do	110⅜
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	105¼
300	Quick. Min. Co	44½

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

Amount	Stock	Price
$2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	103¾
3,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series	98⅛
30,000	O. & Miss. Cer	28⅝
200	Fourth Nat. Bk	100
300	Canton Co	45
300	Quick. Min. Co	44
100	N. Y. Cen. R	95½
100	do b15	95⅝
500	Erie Railway	94⅝
600	M. S. & N. I.	74
100	do	73⅞
500	Reading R	106⅜
500	Cleve. & Pitts	82½
800	do	82⅝
1000	do	82⅜
600	Chi. & N. W	35½
100	do	35
300	C. & N. W. Pref	61⅜
200	Cleve. & Tol	111
400	Chic. & R. I.	106⅝
100	do	106⅝
500	P., Ft. W. & C	105
500	do s30	105

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

Amount	Stock	Price
500	N. Y. Central c	95⅛
300	do b30	95⅛
300	do b5	95⅝
300	do b3	95⅜
100	Erie Railroad s3	95¾
200	do	95⅝
1000	do c	95⅝
100	do s3	95⅜
1900	do	95⅝
400	Reading R. ex-d. c	107⅞
1000	do b3	107⅝
1200	do b10	107⅞
600	do c	107⅝
200	do s3	107⅜
300	Schuylkill Coal s3	14
400	Mich. S. & N. I.	74⅞
100	do	74⅝
400	do b3	74⅝
200	do	74⅜
300	Clev. & Tol	113
1000	Cleve. & P. x-d c	84¼
400	do s3	84⅜
900	do	84⅝
200	Chi. & R. I. b10	107⅛
100	Chic. & N. W. s3	35⅛
100	do	35½
100	do b3	35⅜
100	Chi. & N. W. Pr	61⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

Amount	Stock	Price
$2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20sC. Old Issue	103⅛
10,000	O. & M. Cer	28⅝
300	New-York Cen s3	95
400	do b30	96⅛
100	Hudson River R	108⅛
200	do s10	108⅜
200	do s10	108
100	do	108
100	do b10	108
400	do b30	108⅛
400	Reading R. x-d s3	107
200	do s3	106⅞
600	do	106⅞
200	do s3	106¾
200	do s10	106⅝
500	M. So. & N. I	74
700	do	74⅛
100	do b3	74⅜
300	do s3	74
100	do s4	74⅛
300	do	74⅛
400	do b5	74⅜
100	do s5	74⅜
1800	Cleve. & Pitts. x-d	83
2500	do	82⅞
800	do b3	82⅝
400	do	82⅞
500	do b10	83
800	do b3	83
200	do s3	83
1400	do s3	83
700	do	83⅛
500	do b3	83⅜
100	do s3	83⅛
200	do b3	83⅝
200	do c	83
100	Erie Railroad s3	95⅛
200	do	95
500	do b3	94⅞
200	do s3	94⅞
400	do s3	94⅜
100	do c	94⅞
300	do s3	94⅜
400	do	94⅜
900	do s3	94⅜
800	Cleve. & Tol	111⅛
400	do	112
100	do s3	111⅝
400	do b3	112¼
400	do	112¼
100	Chic. & R. I. s3	106⅞
400	do	106⅞
100	do s3	106⅝
100	do	106⅛
200	do b30	106⅜
100	do	106⅛
300	Chic. & N. W s3	35
1000	do	35
100	do s30	34⅞
800	do b3	35
200	do s3	34⅞
100	do c	35
400	Chi. & N. W. Pr s3	61⅝
300	do	61⅝
200	do b10	61⅝
100	do s30	61⅝
100	do	61⅝
100	do s30	61⅛
200	Pitts., F.W.& C. b3	105
100	do	105

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

Amount	Stock	Price
100	Rutland Marble	18
100	do s60	18
300	do	18
100	N. Y. Central s3	95⅝
900	do	95⅛
100	do s5	95⅛
200	do b3	95⅝
100	Mich. S. & N. L. s3	74⅛
100	do	74¼
100	do	74⅛
300	do s3	74⅛
200	do b15	74⅛
200	do b3	74⅛
100	do	74⅛
500	Schuylkill Coal	14
100	do b15	14⅛
200	Chic. & N. W.	35⅛
500	Cleve. & P. x-d. s30	82⅛
600	do s3	82⅝
700	do	82⅝
100	Chi. & R. I. b10	106⅛
100	do s10	106⅛
100	do s3	106⅞
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf. b3	61⅛
200	P., F. W. & C	105
600	Reading R x-d	107

TUESDAY, Dec. 26—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this city, for the week ending Saturday last, Dec 23, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$757,678
Decrease in Specie	926,398
Increase in Deposits	2,108,117
Increase in Legal-Tender	5,003,964
Increase in Circulation	904,400

	Dec. 24, 1864.	Dec. 23, 1865.	Dec. 16, 1865.
Local Capital	$69,186,762	$8,878,500	$9,478,500
National	——	71,807,700	71,207,700
Total in C. H.	$69,186,762	$80,686,200	$80,686,200
Loans	203,512,093	228,572,034	227,814,356
Specie	20,000,441	16,055,037	16,981,435
Deposits	153,805,909	183,021,870	180,913,753
Legal-Tender	——	53,891,520	48,887,556
In Sub-Treas'y	19,861,443	77,416,949	79,059,532

The National Bank Circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Bank	Circulation	Bank	Circulation
Merchants'	$337,296	Seventh Ward	$104,411
Mer. Exchange	318,049	Broadway	815,588
Commerce	1,730,015	Mercantile	298,950
Ocean	444,188	Republic	520,433
Pacific	128,304	St. Nicholas	501,365
Market	398,373	Marine	200,000
Park	914,000	East River	289,020
Fourth	1,913,288	Second	269,716
Central	1,217,126	Continental	478,109
Mechanics'	292,653	Importers'	428,159
New-York	308,000	Ninth	894,120
M. Association	210,833	First	361,110
Metropolitan	868,400	Am. Exchange	228,500
Commonwealth	219,427	Gallatin	228,540
Leather	124,667	Citizens'	113,396
N. America	270,439	Union	382,252
Irving	179,900	Chatham	132,250
Tradesmen's	285,754	Shoe & Leather	480,000
Phenix	101,359	Hanover	102,906

Total 38 National Banks	$16,949,916
Total 20 other National and Local Banks	679,209
Total on Clearing-house report, Dec. 23	$17,629,125
On previous report, Dec. 16	16,724,725
Increase in circulation	$904,400

The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, capital $600,000, is this week transferred to the National Banking system.

The Bank return for the past week, like several of its predecessors, shows that the Domestic Exchanges tend very decidedly in favor of this market. The practical effect is a growing ease in the supply of Money, especially when placed on demand at 6@7 ₰ cent. The Legal-Tender held at Banks has increased five millions and the Deposits over two millions since Monday week. The Specie average is lower and the National Bank Circulation, each nearly a million of dollars, since the previous return. To-day the market for Money is much the same as last week. The Brokers borrow, on call, at 7 ₰ cent. as the rule of the Street, with exceptions at 6 ₰ cent. in favor of the large dealers in Government Securities.

Business, as usual after a holiday, is generally quiet to-day. The Gold Room and the Foreign Exchanges a fraction lower than on Saturday, and the movement dull. Gold is 145¼, and Bills on London 109¼@109½ ₰ cent. The transactions in Exchange for the steamer *Java*, sailing to-morrow, are reported moderate. The business at the Treasury Office and Custom-house is also dull to-day.

At the Stock Exchange, also, the official lists of sales reflect a very moderate and, on the Railways, rather lower speculation. The Government Securities were steady, and on Wall-street the demand for the new 5-20s, Gold-bearing, and 7.30 Currency Loans, was to a fair amount. The absence of later foreign news, and the adjournment of Congress over the holidays, contributed to the general quiet of the Street.

In the afternoon the General Market continued dull, and speculation in the Railways tame. As usual on a dull and indifferent market, the tendency of prices was to temporary weakness. The following quotations were made as compared with Saturday afternoon. The very latest prices for the Railways were better than at the Second regular Board:

	Sat.	Tues.		Sat.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	92⅛	92⅝	Northwest	35⅞	35
U. S. 5-20s	103⅝	103⅝	N. West Pref	61⅝	61⅝
U. S. 7-30s	98⅛	98⅛	Rock Island	107	106⅞
N. Y. Central	95⅞	95⅝	Fort Wayne	105⅞	105
Erie	95⅞	95⅞	Cumb'land Coal	44	44
Hudson	108⅞	108⅛	Quicksilver	44	43⅞
Reading	107⅛	107	Mariposa	14⅞	14⅛
Mich. Southern	74⅝	74⅛	Canton	45⅛	44⅞
Illinois Central	134	134	Ohio Certificates	28⅞	28⅝
Pittsburgh	84⅞	82⅝	American Gold	145⅞	145⅞
Prairie du Chien	96	——	Bills on London	109⅛	109⅛

Mr. JOHN J. ROBERTS, of the Stock and Bullion firm of Messrs. VICKERS & Co., No. 44 Broad-street, has been admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

The following bids were made for the City Bank shares, mostly ex January dividend:

Bank	Bid	Bank	Bid
New-York	116	Chatham	135
Mechanics'	116	Irving	110
Phenix	96	Peoples'	112½
Tradesmen's	135	Nassau	106
National	105	Shoe and Leather	106
Merchants' Exch'ge	101½	Corn Exchange	112½
Leather Manufact's	175	St. Nicholas	99
State of New-York	103	N. Y. Nat'al Ex. B'k	121
Commerce	108	Central National	106
Mech's Bk'g Asso'n	100	Fourth National	100
Ocean	90	Ninth National	102
American Exchange	108		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Mortgage	Bid	Mortgage	Bid
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Chi. & N. W. Ex. B.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	82
Erie 1st M., '68	99	Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	96½
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	97	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	103
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	97	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	103
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex	91
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	101	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	74½
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75	94	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	100
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	93	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	92
Harlem 3ds, '68	90	N. J. Central 1st M.	102
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. '69-72	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	103
Mich. C. new, 1sts, 8s, '82	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch., 2d	96
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₰ c. 1sts	112	Clev. & P. 4th mort	78
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. 2ds	88	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	48
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '88	92	Chi. & Alton Inc.	88½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₰ c.	94	Atlantic & Grt Westrn	96½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pr.	78	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort	83½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	71	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	84
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	90	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	86
Chi. & N. W. Int B	78	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort	91

The Panama Company have declared a quarterly dividend of *six per cent.* on their Stock as enlarged in July last to $7,100,000.

Among the passengers to sail for Europe by the *Java* to-morrow-morning, is Mr. GEORGE E. GRAY, Engineer-in-Chief of the Central Pacific Railway, California Division. His object abroad, after a thorough examination of the surveys of his own great work, is to review the practical operations of the French and English railways, in order to profit by their experience in the working of the line on the Pacific.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,025,488 84—for Customs, $218,000; on account of Loan, $67,500; Coin Certificates, $96,440. Payments, $7,950,193 01. Balance, $70,492,244 87.

Mr. A. NEWTON LOCKE, for several years Receiving Teller at the Metropolitan Bank, has resigned and accepted the Secretaryship of the Glens Falls Insurance Company, at Glens Falls, N. Y.

The Third-avenue Savings Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 ₰ cent. ₰ annum, payable on and after Jan. 15.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad line from Cincinnati to St. Louis, for November:

	1865.	1864.
Eastern Division	$242,581 35	$203,590 35
Western Division	169,971 98	142,652 60
Total	$412,553 33	$346,242 95
Increase of 1865 over 1864		66,310 38

Comparative earnings from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, inclusive:

	1865.	1864.
Eastern Division	$2,063,107 69	$1,787,368 63
Western Division	1,445,579 09	1,247,751 98
Total	$3,508,686 78	$3,035,120 61
Increase of 1865 over 1864		473,566 17

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1865.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 5,060 bbls. Flour, 143 bbls. and 628 bags Corn Meal, 9,450 bushels Corn, 3,670 bushels Oats, 150 bushels Barley, 670 bushels Malt, 50 bbls. Pork, 56 pkgs. Cut Meats, 220 pkgs. Lard, 84 bbls. Beef, and 382 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue dull and heavy. Pots, $9@$9 25; Pearls, $10 50@$10 75, ₰ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at unchanged prices.

CANDLES—Have been quiet but quoted steady.

COAL—Is in moderate demand at steady rates.

COFFEE—Is inactive at our revised quotations: Java at 28c.@29c.; Maracaibo at 21c.@24c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23½c.; Rio at 17½c.@20c.; Native Ceylon at 24c.@25c., and St. Domingo at 17¾c.@18¾c., cash, in gold, ₰ lb. The week's receipts of Rio amounted to 7,800 bags, against sales of 5,267 bags; leaving the stock of this kind on hand, 66,503 bags; and the total stock of all kinds of Coffee, 82,767 bags. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS sum up the week's sales thus: "Sales of Rio during the past week amount to 5,267 bags, and embrace 1,000 per *Lord Baltimore*, (balance,) 1,525 per *Electric*, and 2,742 per *Edith Rose*. P. N. T.; 2,522 per *P. C. Warwick*, have been taken to arrive; 4,258 per *Nera*, have been taken on speculation. The market closes quiet but firm."

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Baltimore	5,000
New-York	66,503
Grand total	71,503

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at firm prices. Middlings, 51c.@52c. ₰ lb. Sales and resales, 2,700 bales. The receipts at the port have been 87,901 bales since the 1st of December, and 402,621 bales since the commencement of the current Cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today is as follows: *Jobber's Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Standards, 33½c.; Ludlow A, 28c.; Shetucket A, 24c.; Shetucket D, 22c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 50c.; Lonsdale, 42c.; Hill 4-4, 40c.; Hill 7-8, 37c. Prints—American, 25c.; Amoskeag, 24c.; Allen, 24c.; Lancaster, 24c.; Briggs, 24c.; Freeman, 22½c. Delaines—Manchester, 29c.; Armures, 31c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 30c. Brown Drills—Standard, 35c. Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 40c.; Bates, 33½c. Canton Flannels—Pemberton A, 57½c.; Pemberton C, 32½c. Kentucky Jeans—Rodman Jeans, 67½c. Cassimeres—Plough, Loom and Anvil, 70c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 50 hoops, prices unchanged; Meyers' I X L, in good demand at former prices. The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: St. Louis—Trade better. Prices firm. Prospect of ice breaking up, when we look for a revival of business. Cincinnati—Trade inactive. Buyers very scarce.

FISH—The demand has been limited, since our last; and prices have not varied materially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in light supply and limited request to-day. Prices have favored sellers. Sales, since our last, 6,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7 25@$7 75; very inferior to choice Extra State at $8 25@$8 75, chiefly at $8 30@$8 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $865@$9 ₰ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 25	@$7 75
Extra State	8 25	@ 8 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 30	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 65	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 10	@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 85	@11 50
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 50	@15 50

Southern Flour is doing better; sales sing our last 450 bbls. in lots at $8 90@$10 10 for poor to good, and $10 15@$15 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 300 bbls. Extra at $8 25@$11 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal has been in limited demand at $4 20@$4 30 for Western, $4 25 for Jersey, $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 60@$4 65 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 80 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been sparingly offered and have been in fair demand at buoyant prices.

FRUIT—Business has been on a restricted scale; prices have not varied materially.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand at decidedly firmer prices. Choice lots of Spring have been sparingly offered. Sales since our last 25,000 bushels, including very choice new Amber Spring at $1 95; old Amber Spring at $1 85@$1 90; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 65@$1 83 ₱ bushel. Corn is unchanged. Sales since our last 47,500 bushels at 91c.@95c. for unsound, and 96c.@97c. for sound mixed Western, and 92c.@97c. for poor to good Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt have been dull. Oats continue in fair demand and tending upward. We quote: State at 62c.@63c.; Old Western at 60c.@62½c.; and unsound at 48c.@56c., ₱ bushel. Rye has been quiet but steady. Sales 4,500 bushels at $1 15 for Canada and $1 06 for State, ₱ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "Since the closing of canal navigation the receipts of Flour have materially decreased, and holders have shown more firmness, and for that in a strictly sound condition have been enabled to realize rather better prices. There is but little export demand, and the city trade (as usual at this season of the year) is quite light, the market closing steady at the quotations below. The inquiry for Wheat is confined chiefly to the wants of the city and local millers, with an occasional sale for shipment. Holders of the better grades do not offer them freely, as the stock on hand of that description is moderate, and will all be wanted before it can be replenished from the West. Rye is in better request, with several sales for export at 95c.@$1 for Western—the orders are generally at limits that do not admit of execution. Oats are firm, but less active. For Indian Corn the demand has been free for both export and home use, closing rather quietly. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 17,667 bbls. Flour, 1,277 bbls. Corn Meal, 156,586 bushels Wheat, 404,347 bushels Corn, 9,865 bushels Peas; to Continental ports, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 14,249 bushels Corn, 13,801 bushels Rye; to Brazil, 7,660 bbls. Flour; to all other ports, 39,419 bbls. Flour, 68 bbls. Rye Flour, 4,429 bbls. Corn Meal, 2,154 bushels Wheat, 22,913 bushels Corn, 578 bushels Oats, 2,776 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 64,746 bbls. Flour, 68 bbls. Rye Flour, 5,706 bbls. Corn Meal, 166,689 bushels Wheat, 441,509 bushels Corn, 13,801 bushels Rye, 578 bushels Oats, and 12,141 bushels Peas."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1865.

From	To Date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
New-York	Dec. 22, 1865	66,918	969,527	2,963,139
New-Orleans	Dec. 15, 1865	300	—	7,790
Philadelphia	Dec. 19, 1865	2,200	—	72,093
Baltimore	Dec. 19, 1865	—	—	106,050
Boston	Dec. 22, 1865	—	—	—
California and other ports	Dec. 19, 1865	2,801	57,377	—
Total		72,219	1,026,904	3,153,982
To about same period, 1864		51,061	1,380,953	73,359
To about same period, 1863		335,604	4,918,728	239,459
To about same period, 1862		353,451	12,289,363	3,374,412

To the Continent.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
From New-York to Dec. 22, 1865	2,408	76,813	50,333	14,349
From other ports, to latest dates	15	—	—	—
Total	2,423	76,818	50,333	14,349
To about same period, 1864	9,018	—	68,012	—
To about same period, 1863	24,043	13,965	135,188	—
To about same period, 1862	48,639	81,012	708,038	12,269

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request at 70c.@90c. for poor to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand at 25c.@65c. for new, and 10c.@45c. for one year old, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been quiet, but held firmly.

LATHS—Have been in fair demand and steady.

LEATHER—Has been moderately inquired for within our former range. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, light cropped, good, 43c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, middle cropped, good, 46c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, bellies, cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 34c.@35½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 39c.@40c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 33½c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 37c.@38½c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 35½c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 33c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 31c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 22c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 30c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 37c.@44c., cash, ₱ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in limited demand, and heavy in price.

METALS—Business has been restricted since our last, yet prices have been generally well supported. We quote: Ingot Copper at 41c.@43c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $51@$52 50; No. 2, $48 50@$50; Scotch Pig, $51@$53; English Bar Iron, refined, $97 50@$112 50, ₱ ton; Pig Lead at equal to $10 12½@$10 50 ₱ 100 lbs.; Spelter at 6¾c.@7½c. in gold, ₱ lb.; Straits Tin at 27½c.@27¾c. in gold, and Banca Tin at 28¼c.@28½c. in gold, ₱ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 15½c.@16c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet, at unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES—Continue very dull, including Spirits Turpentine at $1@$1 07½ ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $8@$8 25. Resin at $6 37½@$20 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been quiet and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 58@$1 60; Bleached do. at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Sperm at $2 45@$2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 60@$2 65; Lard Oil at $1 95@$2 10; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 44; Olive at $1 80@$1 85, ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET WEEK ENDING DEC. 25.—The market is, as usual, at this season of the year, quiet. The transactions have been confined to Sperm, in which the sales have been 450 bbls., (including 150 landed from the *Acaso*,) at $2 45, and in Nantucket, 290 bbls.—the *E. H. Adams'* cargo, to be refilled and delivered here, at $2 48 ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 25, 1865	34,632	75,973	590,500
Same time last year	64,114	71,767	655,900

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet and much depressed to-day, at 41c.@41½c. for Crude; 64c.@66c. for Refined in bond; and 82½c.@85c. for do. free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, and has advanced. Sales since our last of 6,750 bbls., in lots, at $28 50@$29, closing at $28 93¾, cash, for Mess; $24 50 for Prime Mess; $30 50 for new Mess; and $24 (nominally) for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet to-day, at 11c.@13c. for Shoulders, and 13c.@16c. for Hams; sales 180 pkgs. Bacon has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 750 bxs., including Cumberland Cut, on the spot, at 14¾c., and for February delivery, seller's option, at 14¼c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs have been dull and heavy at 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Lard is advancing; sales 900 tcs. and bbls. at 16c.@19½c.; also 1,000 tcs. January, February and March delivery, sellers' option, at 18½c., 18c. and 17½c., respectively, ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand at $14@$17 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $17@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $22@$24 for New Extra do. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet but firm at $35@$40 for Prime Mess, and $40@$45 for India Mess; sales 150 tcs. Beef Hams are quiet; 150 bbls. State and Western were sold at $32 50@$35, the latter rate for very choice ₱ bbl. Butter is inactive at 28c.@42c. for poor to prime, and 43c.@55c. for fancy to extra State, and 20c.@35c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 13c.@19c. for poor to very choice ₱ lb. We quote:

Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₱ lb.	.35 @55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₱ lb.	.35 @55
Half-firkin tubs—first quality, ₱ lb.	.41 @42
Half-firkin tubs—second quality, ₱ lb.	.36 @38
Orange and Sussex Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb.	.41 @42
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ₱ lb.	.38 @40
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₱ lb.	.38 @40
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ₱ lb.	.38 @40
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ₱ lb.	.38 @40
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ₱ lb.	.28 @33
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₱ lb.	.34 @36
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb.	.28 @32
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb.	.28 @32
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb.	.28 @32
Common Western—firkins, ₱ lb.	.22 @24
Canada Butter—good to fine, ₱ lb.	.28 @32
Roll Butter—good to fine, ₱ lb.	.30 @33

Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	18¾@19
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	17½@18
Farm Dairies—first quality	17½@18
Farm Dairies—second quality	16 @17
Farm Dairies—common	15 @16
Orange County—flat skimmed	14 @18

RICE—Has been quiet and somewhat nominal.

SALT—Has been inactive at previous quotations.

SEEDS—Have been lightly dealt in, including Clover at 12½c.@14c. ₱ lb.; rough Flax at $2 90@$3 05; and Timothy at $3 90@$4 50 ₱ bushel.

SPICES—Have been quiet, but quoted generally steady.

SUGARS—Have been dull and heavy to-day. Sales since our last 185 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13½c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to good grocers' Sugars 13@13½c.; fair to good refining do. at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 14c.@18¾c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Goat have been dull and nominal. Deer Have been in request at our quotations: Honduras at 65c.@67½c.; San Juan, 60c.@62½c.; Bolivar, 37½c.@40c.; Sisal, 55c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.@67½c.; Chagres, 62½c.@65c.; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 46c.@50c.; Para, 57½c.@60c., in gold, ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 17,000 lbs. at 15½c.@15¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day reach 84,600 lbs., at 13¾c.@14½c., and 8,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand, mainly the low grades of Kentucky, the sales of which, since our last, have been 571 hhds. at 7¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and nominal at $2 28@$2 30 ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in limited request, since our last, yet has not varied materially in price. Holders have not been eager to sell, unless at full rates, especially for desirable lots, of which the available supply is moderate.

Current Prices for Domestic Wool in New-York, Dec. 26, 1865.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	65@70
Saxony fleece	56@60
Full blood fleece	
and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	50@55
Common fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	75@80
Saxony fleece	68@72
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	55@62
Common fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	57@62
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	50@55
Native and ¼ fleece	
Common fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	53@63
Unwashed fleeces	35@43
Southern unwashed fleece	30@40
Southern unwashed fleece burry	20@24
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece	30@40
*Unwashed fleece burry	22@25
California.	
Washed fleece	46@62
Unwashed fleece, fine	25@42
Unwashed fleece, medium	
Unwashed fleece, coarse	20@30
Unwashed burry, coarse	14@22
Pulled fine	45@57
Pulled medium	40@45
Pulled common	32@36
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	60@65
New-York City, super	55@60
New-York City, No. 1	42@47
New-York City, No. 2	14@17
Country, extra	65@70
Country, super	58@61
Country, No. 1	48@52
Country No. 2	19@20
Lambs	45@55
Western limed pulled	35@44
Southern limed pulled	33@40
Tub washed	60@72

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@ 7-16d. ₱ lb.; 7,000 bushels Corn at 4½d. ₱ bushel; 50 hhds. Tallow at 17s. 6d.; 50 tons Oil Cake at 16s. ₱ ton; also, by steamer, 200 bales Cotton at 11-16d. ₱ lb.; and 14,000 bushels Corn at 5½d. ₱ bushel. For other ports, nothing really new.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION.

TUESDAY, Dec. 26, 1865.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Flynn—

Bill of the New-York Dispatch, for two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and thirty-five cents, for publishing the official canvass.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the New-York Dispatch, for the sum of two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and thirty-five cents, for publishing the canvass of the December election, and charge the same to election expenses.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Petition of the New-York Woman's Infirmary Association for a donation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the name of John Fitzgerald, residing at number one hundred and sixty-five East Twenty-seventh-street, and also the name of Hugh Harney, residing at number three hundred and thirty-four East Thirty-second-street, be placed on the list of blind persons who are to receive the sum of fifty dollars each as a donation.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That the name of Mary Foley be added to the list of blind persons to receive fifty dollars. Residence, number one hundred and eighty-three Grand-street.

Which wrs referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Flynn—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to D. Rozalsser to place a show-case in front of his premises number forty-eight and a half Bleecker-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Rock & Kelleher, number three hundred and fifty-four Bowery, to exhibit goods in front of their premises, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place the name of Matthew Jenkins, residing at number four hundred and twenty-four West Thirty-sixth-street, on the list of blind persons who are to receive as a donation the sum of fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Flynn—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to F. Dubernet to place a show case in front of his premises, number seven hundred and six Broadway, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That Joseph Russell, residing at number one hundred and ninety-five and one-half Church-street, be added to the list of blind persons entitled to a donation of fifty dollars each from the city.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lewis Carpenter for the sum of five hundred and thirty-five dollars, for materials and labor furnished to the joint Special Committee of the Common Council on celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence, in building stands at the City Hall and various other squares for the fireworks in the evening, as per annexed bill, and the Comptroller is further authorized and directed to charge the same to the appropriation for celebrating the Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, or to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given Michael O'Hara to erect a stand for the sale of papers, on the northeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to D. Schafer to deliver goods in front of his premises, number sixteen Bowery, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Thorpe and Overin to display transparency in front of their premises, on the southwest corner of Grand and Crosby streets, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, In consequence of the inability or neglect of the contractors for cleaning the streets of the city to comply with the plain directions and conditions of the contract, our streets and avenues are now reeking with filth and dirt and refuse matter of every kind and nature, to the great annoyance of our citizens and manifest danger to the health of the city; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Common Council most respectfully, but earnestly call the attention of the Mayor and City Inspector, and through them the attention of the Street Cleaning Commission, to the condition of our streets, the imminent danger to the health of our citizens, and the fearful responsibility resting upon them in permitting such flagrant violation of the street-cleaning contract—violations that may result in doing ruinous injury to the health of our people, and that will inevitably injuriously affect other, but minor interests centered in this metropolis.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution permitting George Broker to receive, deliver and exhibit goods in front of his premises, number one hundred and twenty-five Bowery, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be and the same is hereby given to John J. McCabe to exhibit goods in front of his premises, numbers two hundred and fifty-eight and two hundred and sixty Bowery, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, giving permission to Bruetze, Ockeun & Company to exhibit goods.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Reverend Matthew Nicot, Pastor of the Church of Saint Boniface, East-Forty-seventy-street, for the sum of four hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the passage of this resolution, the same to be in payment of an assessment levied against the property of said church for paving Second-avenue with trap-block pavement, from Forty-second to Sixty-first-street, and laying crosswalks from Forty-seventh to Seventy-ninth-street, and charge the same to account of "Donations."

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby authorised and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Martin Wolleveber for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full for loss of horse, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Petition of Managers of St. Luke's Hospital, and resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to add to his warrant in favor of A. Norrie, Treasurer of St. Luke's Hospital, directed to be drawn in favor of such Treasurer by a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, passed December twenty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and approved by the Mayor December thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, an amount sufficient to cover the interest to accrue upon the two assessments mentioned in said resolution, and that the said Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw another warrant in favor of the said A. Norrie, as such Treasurer, for the amount of two thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars and ninety-two cents, with interest, to reimburse the said hospital the sum of eight hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-two cents, paid by them to redeem their lands from a sale for an assessment for grading Fifty-fifth-street, and to enable said Treasurer to pay an assessment against the said hospital for resetting curbstones in Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues, amounting to sixty-five dollars, with interest, and anoth r assessment for Fifty-fourth-street trap-block pavement, between Third and Sixth avenues, amounting to one thousand four hundred and twenty dollars, with interest; the amount to be charged to the account of Donations.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of A. Norrie, Treasurer of St. Luke's Hospital, for the sum of four thousand dollars, to supply a deficiency in the revenues of the said hospital for the past year, and to charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the name of James Conrad, number one hundred and sixty-four Broome-street, be placed on the list of blind persons to receive the donation of fifty dollars, donated them by the Common Council.

(By Board of Councilmen, December twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to John Gorman, of number seven Catharine-street, to exhibit goods in front of his place of business, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to all persons who desire to keep a stand in Vesey-street, near Washington, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Beatty & Boak, to exhibit goods in front of the premises number eight Fourth-avenue, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Paper from Board of Councilmen, being petition of Benjamin Birdsall for loss of horse, and resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin Birdsall for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, being remuneration for loss of horse, as appears by accompanying petition and affidavits, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady for the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, for engrossing, mounting and framing resolutions complimentary from the Mayor to the retiring President, James Hayes, Esq., and that the same amount be taken from the appropriation for city contingencies, or any other unexpended appropriation having a balance requisite to meet the same.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Brice moved that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be discharged from the further consideration of resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to furnish each of the Justices of the District Courts of this city with a suitable badge, baton and staff of office, to be similar to those furnished the Police Justices of this city.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Moore, Treasurer of St. Mary's Parochial School for ten thousand dollars, as a donation to such school, the same to be paid from the appropriation for donations.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Van Voorhis—10.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Gedney, Jeremiah—3.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Subsequently taken up and on yeas and nays lost.

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Ryers, Brice, Kelley, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—11.

Negative—Aldermen Gedney, McKnight, Jeremiah, Masterson—4.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Subsequently taken up and on yeas and nays lost.

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelley, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—12.

Negative—Aldermen Gedney, Jeremiah, Masterson—3.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Patrick Garrick for the sum of three hundred dollars, to be in full for loss and damage sustained by him, by reason of a non-compliance on the part of the city with terms of lease of premises number one hundred and five Worth-street, as a temporary location for Engine Company number Twenty-one, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Van Voorhis—12.

Negative—Alderman Ryers—1.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady for the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, for engrossing, mounting and painting resolutions passed relative to the death of Robert T. Haws and Brigadier-General James S. Wadsworth, and that the said amount be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Van Voorhis—13.

Bill of C. Miller, for erecting platform and stand at Union-square for military review, Fourth of July, amounting to one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Van Voorhis—13.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant in favor of William Walsh and Patrick Feeny, respectively, for two hundred dollars for extra services rendered the Common Council, and charge the same to its proper appropriation.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Van Voorhis—13.

Resolution by Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That a stand of colors be procured and presented to the Eleventh Regiment New-York State National Guard, the same to be done under the direction of the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council, and that the sum of eight hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor, said sum to be charged to City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Van Voorhis—13.

Resolution by Board of Councilmen as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Joseph G. and J. Edge & Company for the sum of fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, for fireworks furnished on the occasion of celebrating the anniversary of our national independence, and the comptroller is hereby further authorized and directed to charge the same to the appropriation for celebrating the Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, or to the account of city contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Van Voorhis—12.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Subsequently said paper was taken up, and the resolution adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Cosgrove, for the sum of four hundred and eighty-two dollars, being intended as a remission of the penalty for excess of inspection fees on the work of regulating and grading Fifty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, take his receipt therefor, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Van Voorhis—10.

Negative—Alderman Moore, The President, McKnight, Jeremiah—4.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolved, That Twentieth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Broadway, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—15.

Resolved, That the salary of the Clerk to the Superintendent of Markets, in the Bureau of Markets, Comptroller's Office, be and the same is hereby increas d to one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, said increase to take effect from the date of the passage of this resolution.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Preamble and resolution by Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Whereas, On or about the twenty-fourth of August last, Daniel Claffy was fatally stabbed at the "Lion Brewery," or so-called Belvidere Garden, on One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; and,

Whereas, As yet his murderer or murderers have not been apprehended, and as it is eminently proper that the search for the assassin or assassins should be prosecuted with vigor, that he or they may meet with punishment commensurate with the great crime committed; therefore,

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be, and he is hereby requested to offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers of Daniel Claffy.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Flynn, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the persons and for the amounts respectively, as passed by the Board of City Canvassers, December eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, for services to said Board, the amounts to be taken from the appropriation for Election Expenses, or any other account having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to complete the monument to the soldiers in Calvary Cemetery, in accordance with the plan and specification approved by the Finance Committee of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, and he is hereby empowered to draw his requisition on the Comptroller, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay said requisitions for the expense thereof, provided the said expense shall not exceed the sum appropriated for that purpose by chapter six hundred and forty-six of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—15.

Resolution by Board of Councilmen as follows;

Resolved, That the salary of the Inspector of Vaults and Areas be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, and that the Comptroller be authorized to pay the increase from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Negative—Aldermen Gedney, Jeremiah—2.

Resolution by the Board of Councilmen as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Owen Cavanagh for the sum of two hundred dollars, for services rendered as clerk to the Joint Committee appointed to celebrate the Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—15.

Petition of C. Godfrey Gunther and Mary A. Dubois for permission for additional buildings to Infants' Home, and resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to lease, on behalf of the city, to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, of the City of New-York, for the annual rent of one dollar, for so long a time as the same shall be employed as a home for illigitimate children and a lying-in asylum, the lots of ground thereon, situate at the southeast corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first street, between property of the Corporation leased in like manner to the said Nursery and Child's Hospital, and that said lease be authorized to hold said property free and clear of all taxes and assessments; and be it further

Resolved, That the small gore of land lying south of the said buildings be and is hereby granted to the same petitioners as a play-ground, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to make such repairs upon the buildings above-mentioned, as are above petitioned for, forthwith, the said repairs to be done without contract, provided the expense thereof shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

Alderman Farley presented a remonstrance of the Northeastern Dispensary against the donation of the use of southeast corner Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street to the use of a foundling hospital.

Which having been read,

Alderman Farley offered the following as an amendment to the first resolution:

"Except two rooms of the said building now occupied by the Northeastern Dispensary, shall continue to be so occupied until the further order of the Common Council."

Which was carried upon a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Shannon, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—9.

Negative—Aldermen Flynn, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Masterson, Ottiwell—6.

The resolution as amended was then passed by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Report of Committee on National Affairs to pay George W. Roome for funeral expenses of Colonel Mathew Murphy.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Robert L. Conklin for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full compensation for loss of horse, occasioned by injuries received by the caving in of a curbstone in Broadway, opposite Murray-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriation for city contingences.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—15.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Balch for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, for services rendered to the Joint Committee appointed to celebrate the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, as Sergeant-at-Arms, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelley, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—15.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Young for the sum of one thousand and thirty-five dollars and fifty-nine cents, ($1,035 59,) as a donation to reimburse said Young for moneys paid on various assessments for regulating, &c. Seventy-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River; also, for the construction of a sewer in the same street, from the points above named, take his receipt therefor, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Flynn, Brice, Farley—4.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Van Voorhis—11.

Which vote was subsequently reconsidered and the resolution laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Gedney moved that when this board adjourn, it do so to meet to-morrow, the twenty-seventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That Thirty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap block pavement, undr the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—15.

Negative—Alderman Moore—1.

Report of Committee on Public Health of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the low ground from about Ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, to about Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, over which slowly flows a small stream of water, and also all the ponds and stagnant pools in the immediate vicinity, be properly drained and filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilman, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Cornelius Noonan for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, being the amount of damage sustained by him by reason of his horse and cart backing over the dumping-board on Fourth-avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third-streets.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—11.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Norton, McKnight, Jeremiah—4.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolved, That the time for completing the grading of Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, be and the same is hereby extended for eighteen months, from the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Alderman Ryers moved to amend by striking out the words "eighteen months," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one year."

And, as amended, it was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—11.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Norton, McKnight, Jeremiah—4.

Resolution by Board of Councilmen as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to set curb and gutter stones and flag the sidewalks in Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street, where not already done, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, Stacom, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—15.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement of Board of Councilmen, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That Vestry-street, from Greenwich to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Acqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.

Report of Committee on Roads of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Third to Sixth avenues be flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Van Voorhis—13.

Communication from the Comptroller, with draft of an ordinance to provide addional means for extending the Croton Water Works.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Flynn, Shannon, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Masterson, Farley, Van Voorhis—7.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Norton, Flynn, Gedney, McKnight, Kelly, O'Brien—8.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

On motion of Alderman McKnight, the Board adjourned, and the President pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

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MEETINGS.

MANHATTAN ENGINE ASSOCIATION.—The members of the above association, also the active and honorary members of the late Manhattan Engine Co. VIII., are particularly requested to meet at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, at 12 o'clock M., to attend the funeral of our late brother member, GEORGE W. LAING.
CHAS. H. KURST, President.
L. H. UMBER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Devotional singing-meeting THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the room, conducted by Mr. L. P. THATCHER. Ladies and gentlemen invited. Young Men's Bible-class on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

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These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

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SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, NOVELTIES,

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Splendid assortment Ladies', Gent's and Children's WHITE AND PARTY COLOR KID GLOVES, BEST QUALITY, LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

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90 cents a pair,

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LADIES' KID GLOVES,
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED REAL FRENCH KID,
AT
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VELVET, CLOTH
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OPERA CLOAKS,
at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

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LINEN GOODS,
mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

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A MOST BEAUTIFUL STOCK.
SOME CHOICE NOVELTIES THIS WEEK.
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Just received.

Another large invoice of PLAIN SILKS, in superb qualities, and in all the most
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ALSO,
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FRENCH MERINOS—FRENCH MERINOS.

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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

We have just "marked down" a large portion of our Merino stock, and intend to offer some tempting bargains in French Merinos to our customers, this week.

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SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S,
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"this week,"
BARGAINS FROM AUCTION,
IN
MAGNIFICENT FRENCH and INDIA CASHMERE, LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
in entirely new designs, imported this season.
ALSO,
WHITE AND SCARLET CENTRE PAISLEY SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE.

We respectfully inform our customers that our selection of shawls cannot be equaled in the city.

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DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!!

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JUST RECEIVED,
THREE CASES OF REAL PARIS POPLINS, SILK AND WOOL, SMALL PLAIDS, AND VERY CHOICE,
Only 60c. a yard—former price, $1.
ALSO,
TWO CASES OF SAXON PLAID POPLINS, CHOICE STYLES,
Only 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard; former price, 4s. and 5s.
ALSO,
NEW STYLES MOUS. DELAINES at 2s. 6d. per yard.
ALSO,
FINE QUALITY BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS
At 50c., 60c. per yard,
Sold in October and November at 80c. and $1.
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BALMORAL SKIRTS
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ALL NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED.
HANDSOME BALMORALS at $2 50, $3 and $3 50.
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HANDSOME BLACK LUSTRES, $3 50, $4 and $4 50 per dress.
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ERMINETT MUFFS, at $5—VERY BEAUTIFUL.
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ESTABLISHMENT,
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Under the Brandreth House.
PARISIAN VELVET CLOAKS,
the latest novelties.
OPERA CLOAKS,
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in elegant styles, at
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SHIRTS

6 for $18.

RICHARD GREEN,
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Under Garments,

FOR

LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN,

AT

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25 PER CENT.
REDUCTION
ON FINE
WINTER CLOTHING,
TO ORDER
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READY MADE.
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of the above, consisting of the most elegant and recherche assortment
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Among them are some beautiful
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VERY DRESSY.
BLACK CASHMERE AND ALPACA,
HANDSOMELY TRIMMED.
FANCY STRIPES, in all possible kinds. Elegantly got up
WHITE MUSLIN SKIRTS,
plain, tucked and embroidered, at prices that will astonish our lady customers. We can sell them at less than the material would cost here.
Another importation of our celebrated
FRENCH COTILLE AND EMBROIDERED
CORSETS,
in Ladies and Misses,
ALL SIZES.
Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c., &c., &c.
The trade supplied on liberal terms.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BLACK SILK QUILTED SKIRTS.
BLACK SILK EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.
VERY ELEGANT
and comfortable for the Winter, at
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BLACK ALPACAS FOR 37½c., 40c., 50c., 62½c. and 75c. WORTH 50c., 55c., 62½c., 75c. and $1. The cheapest alpacas offered since the late war.

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Buy your blankets while these bargains last.

DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS
at one-half the former prices.
Great clearing out sale of dress goods.

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CASSIMERES FOR PANTS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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from auction, at auction prices.
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A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT, JUST RECEIVED,
WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
ALSO,
CURTAIN MATERIALS
OF ALL STYLES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 BROADWAY

AT MOORE'S NO. 293 GRAND-ST.

CORSETS,
AND
SKIRTS

of the most approved styles and shapes. Ladies wishing to appear to the best advantage on New-Year's day—perfect in form, easy and graceful in movement—should at once procure a pair of our much admired
CORSETS,
and one of our graceful
and perfect formed trail
SKIRTS.
MOORE'S, No. 293 Grand-st.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!! MUSLINS!!!
THEY ARE ADVANCING RAPIDLY.
BUY THEM QUICKLY.
GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED.

Having bought largely previous to the advance, we will sell them for a few days at the old rates. It will pay richly for the ladies of
BROOKLYN, WILLIAMSBURGH,
HOBOKEN, JERSEY CITY
and the surrounding country,
TO BUY MUSLINS,
and all kinds of DRY GOODS,
at our establishment.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
REDUCED SASH AND BONNET RIBBONS.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, BONNET SILKS.
DOTTED VEIL LACES, REAL LACES, &c., &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SILK, BEAVER, VELVET, PLUSH and FELT HATS and BONNETS, selling at a reduction, which can be seen. Specialties—Felt goods, every shape, from 3c. to 56c. 250 real felts at 75c. and $1, each. Silk beavers, every size and shape, velvet bound, at 75c., at $1, at $1 25, at $1 50, at $1 75 and $2 each. Our white Coney Hats are now selling at $1 50 each. Everything in this department nearly half last month's prices.

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AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS—HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
EMBROIDERED SETS—PARIS STYLES.
Long line of LINEN EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS cheap.
Rich LACE COLLARS AND SETS.
Beautiful lot of Scotch, French and Hamburg DOUBLE BANDS under regular prices.
Ladies and gents' SILK AND WOOLEN SCARFS and NECK TIES.
One hundred new styles in ladies, gents and misses SEASONABLE GLOVES. Examine.
Ladies KID GLOVES (Empress) at 75c. the pair.
At $1 65 the pair the finest kid in the trade.
Our WOOLEN KNITTED GLOVES are clearing out.
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REAL OSTRICH FEATHERS.
IMPORTED FRENCH FLOWERS.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
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RETAIL TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

Every color and width in SILK TRIMMING VELVETS, comprising Green, Garnet, Modes, Brown's Amaranthus, Mexiques, &c., at $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3 and $3 50 the piece and upward. All purchased at auction this week, much under price.

NEW ORNAMENTS, CLOAK and DRESS SETS, GIMPS, FANCY BUTTONS and BLACK SILK RIBBON VELVETS—Cheapest in this city.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS,
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, SELECTED BY HIMSELF IN EUROPE.—The largest, cheapest and most varied assortment in the city, Ladies' and Gent's Jet Chains, Pins, Bracelets, Buckles, Ear-rings, &c., Pearl, Jet and Fancy Buttons; also, Steel and Gilt Goods, English Scissors, Penknives, Combs and Brushes, Portmonnaies, Hair Nets and Waterfalls. Also, a full line of best English small wares; new styles Dress Trimmings, Ribbons and Laces, Tissue and Lace Veils, Embroideries, Collars, &c.; French Corsets, $1 50; best Steel Spring Skirts, $1. Skirts made to order.

N. B.—Jouvin's and other celebrated Kid Gloves at low prices; Empress Kids only $1; undressed Kids, new colors, only 90 cents.

W. J. ELGER,
Importer of Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Goods,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway,
Between 18th and 19th sts.

FOR SALE.

LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
NO. 40 PARK ROW, (*Times* Building,) NEW-YORK,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

CITY PROPERTY, FARMS, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, MILL PROPERTY, &c., for SALE and EXCHANGE. Furnished and unfurnished houses to let. Agents for the sale and transfer of property in all the Northern and Southern States.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY.—A good farm of 59 acres and 20 perches, in Byberry Township, in the XXIIId Ward of the City of Philadelphia, near the Trenton Railroad and the Delaware River, by which access to and from the city is had many times daily. The buildings are a good stone house, with frame back-buildings, erected a few years ago; stone and frame barn and outbuildings; a nice new frame two-story cottage; large lawn; fruit trees and small fruits in great variety. Evergreen and shade trees on the lawn and around the house.
Apply to
M. RUSHTON,
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THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY AND AGENCY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK CITY,
will buy and sell real estate, as the agent of others, in all parts of the United States, especially in the South. Will negotiate loans on real securities. Will facilitate emigration, and will transact all business in which a responsible agent, known and trusted by all interests, may be usefully employed.
JOHN A. ANDREW, President.
FRANK E. HOWE, Vice-President and General Agent, North.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE LOT with the buildings thereon, No. 9 East 4th-st., being about 133 feet from Broadway; the buildings consist of front and rear buildings; the lot is 25x98 feet 10 inches, and on the rear an L of 25x35 feet, making a very fine lot for a large store or any public building. Apply to
WM. H. WILSON, No. 117 Warren-st.,
or G. VAN COTT, No. 6 Wall-st.,
or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—A first-class 3-story brick house, with fullsized lot, on Willow-st., Brooklyn, 8 minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall street ferries; hot and cold water, bath, and all modern improvements, and in splendid order; furniture, which is of best quality, can be purchased, if desired. Apply to DAVENPORT & FANNING, Montague-st., next to Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—HOTEL SITE FOR sale, situated on Broadway, in the most eligible location now open for such a purpose in this celebrated watering place. Fine groves on the grounds, commanding elevation, with extensive views, and a park of over 20 acres. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—CITY TENEMENT PROPERTY and building lots, Brooklyn building lots, farms and Western and Pennsylvania lands, by
WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 152 Broadway.
Wanted, Broadway store property above Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FRONTING PROSPECT PARK, Brooklyn, a plot of ground of 145 feet front on the Park, and about 135 feet deep, with a large old-fashioned house thereon; will rent for about $400 a year; will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately.
BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN NEWARK, N. J.; house three-story brick, with two-story wing; size of lot, 108 feet front by 218 feet deep; stable and coachman's house on rear of lot; terms to suit purchasers. For particulars apply to the owner, WM. B. MOTT, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A three-story brick house, No. 289 Union-st., Brooklyn; lot 22 by 100; house 22 by 50; high stoop, front basement; imitation of oak; range, wash-room, stationary tubs; halls imitation of marble; bath and gas throughout; house in good order. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON 90TH-ST., SECOND and third doors east of Avenue A, two substantial, well-built two-story, basement and under-cellar brick houses. Possession given immediately. Inquire of D. BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF THE VALUABLE building lots located on the north side of 40th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; two lots, 34x100, and one, 22x100 feet. Ground rent, $9 per foot, front.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A WELL LIGHTED LONG ESTABLISHED photographic gallery on the best business avenue, on first floor, with a splendid entrance; long lease and low rent, for sale for $450. Address PHOTO, Mail Station D.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE, NEARly new, No. 76 112th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Price $3,500. Persons desiring a comfortable, low-priced residence, will find this the cheapest property in New-York. Inquire of CHAS. MOTT, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house and lot No. 374 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn: lot 17 feet 6 inches by 90 feet; house, 17 feet 6 inches by 60 feet; rents for $500. Price, $4,500. Apply to JAMES W. TRASK, No. 87 Pearl-st.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY IN Maryland for sale. For particulars apply to the owner, R. HAINES ENGLAND, Brick Meeting House, Cecil County, Md.

DESIRABLE LOT IN 48TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., 25 feet by half of the block; Columbia College. old lease; can be had for a moderate bonus. Address Box No. 5,134 Post-office.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS, EACH 25x100 FEET, on the easterly side of Kent-av., between Rush-st. and Division-av., Williamsburgh. Apply to JAMES W. TRASK, No. 87 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, a farm in Westchester. Address D. R. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 68 West 39th-st. Possession at once. J. K. POND, No. 586 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

FOR SALE—STORE IN THE LOWER PART OF Washington-st., 37 feet wide. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FACTORIES FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J., with steam power. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—TO LEASE FOR FIVE or ten years, 24 acres of valuable brickmaking property, situated on a navigable stream between Keyport and Middletown Point. For particulars, address
JOSEPH MAGGS, Keyport, N. J.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM WELL FURNISHED, suitable for one or two getlemen, without board. Call at No. 34 West 25th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

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GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.

Families can be accommodated with board at moderate rates. W. N. DOTY, Proprietor.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—ON ACCOUNT OF A FAMily leaving for the South, a parlor and bedrooms will be vacated by New-Year, in one of the finest houses on the avenue. A party of unexceptionable standing, willing to pay $150@$200 per week for first-class board and unsurpassed accommodations, can secure same for the Winter on addressing CLARENDON, Box No. 407 Post-office.

34 WEST TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.—Pleasant furnished parlor and extension; also rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6. House convenient to cars and stages.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A very elegant suite on parlor floor, with or without private board. Apply at No. 76 West 31st-st.

ROOMS, AT NO. 6 FOURTH-AVENUE—To let nicely furnished rooms, single or in suite, for gentlemen lodgers.

A SMALL FRONT ROOM FOR ONE gentleman. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

HOTELS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-PROVIDENCE, Bahamas, is now in the most thorough order for the accommodation of guests. Rooms can be secured by application to the manager, Mr. JAS. CARROLL, at Nassau.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES—1866.

All kinds of Daily Journals, Expense Books, first-class Blank Books, Writing Paper and Stationery; Games, Albums, Chess, Cards, Note Paper, Inktrays, Portfolios, Desks, &c., &c., at moderate prices by
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MACHINERY.

THE HARRISON BOILER A SAFE STEAM BOILER.—The attention of manufacturers and others using steam is confidently called to this new steam generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion, in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, &c., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. The boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends. Nearly one hundred of these boilers are now in operation. For descriptive circulars or price apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Harrison Boiler Works, Gray's Ferry Road, adjoining the U. S. Arsenal, Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOWNING'S PICKLED OYSTERS
AND BONED TURKEYS,
FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

My Boned Turkeys with Truffles, incased in Jelly, are splendid table ornaments, and a substantial dish for the occasion. Not being at the old stand, No. 3 Broad-st., Mr. A. B. Cochrane, stationer, occupying it, will receive orders for me. GEORGE T. DOWNING, Custom-house, where he may be addressed or seen.

1,000,000 CIGARS AT LESS THAN present cost to manufacture. Prices from $15 to $100 a thousand. O. CHEEKS, Agent, New-York Cigar Manufacturing Company, No. 84 Warren-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MINERALS FOR SALE—A CABINET, CONsisting of about 500 specimens. Apply at the drug store, corner of 4th-st. and Bowery.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the United States.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been enlarged to the size of the LONDON TIMES.

Each number contains *eight* pages of *seven* columns each—or FIFTY-SIX columns in all—making it the largest newspaper in the United States.

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FULL CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.
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REPORTS OF COURTS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.
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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.
NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
POLITICAL AND GENERAL EDITORIALS.
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Everything possible will be done to make the TIMES the most valuable and interesting Family Newspaper in the United States. Its price will remain unchanged, in spite of the fact that its size and contents have been increased one-fourth.

The following are the prices of the several editions, payable in all cases in advance:

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

☞ The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TIMES will be enlarged about the first of January.

☞ Subscriptions in clubs to the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, sent before Jan. 1, 1866, will be received at the old club rates.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway,
THIS EVENING, Dec. 27, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Characters by Messrs. C. M. Walcot, Mr. Harry Pearson, Mr. J. K. Mortimer, Mr. D. W. Waller, Mr. T. Placide, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. W. A. Mestayer, Mr. H. Cunningham, Mr. W. S. Higgins, Mr. T. C. Gourlay; Mr. Davies, Mr. Jones, Mr. Thompson, Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Clara Meeder, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. A. W. Young.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 27, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GREEN BUSHES; or, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Collier, D. E. Ralton, J. Nunan, Geo. Becks, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Danvers, Holmes, Barry, Neal, Rendle, &c., Misses Alice Placide, (first appearance at this theatre,) Mary Wells, &c., &c., in the cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 27, commencing at 8 o'clock, LOVE'S SACRIFICE. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, W. Holston, B. T. Ringgold, Norton, J. C. Williamson, Pope, Misses Madeline Heriques, Ione Burke, Mary Barrett, Mrs. John Sefton.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 27, commencing at 8 o'clock, BABES IN THE WOOD.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 27, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ARRAH-NA-POGUE, THAT BLESSED BABY, and THE DUTCHMAN'S GHOST. Characters by the entire Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 27, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, MONTE CRISTO: Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Morton, Hind, Garrison, Lewis, Stoddard, Selwyn, Rockwell, Scott, Stanley; Misses Eliza Newton, Louisa Myers and Kate Newton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 27, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, MOSE and SAM: Principal characters by Mr. Chanfrau and Miss Olive Logan.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 27, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE SNOW BIRD, JOCKO THE BRAZILIAN APE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7½ o'clock, DWANGEE, THE ARAB. Characters by Messrs. Daly, Hadaway, Jamieson, Wilton, Anderson, Mrs. Prior and Mrs. Jamieson. CIRCUS and the Living Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, Dec. 27. MATINEE, commencing at 2½ o'clock. EVENING, at 8 o'clock, JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 27, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, 101 PARLE FRANCAIS, BLACK-EYED WILLIAM. Characters by N. Seymour and Dan Bryant.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 27, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LAST NAIL, Or, THE FAIRIES OF THE LAUGHING WATERS. Characters by the troupe. Ballet, songs, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery.
THIS AFTERNOON, Dec. 27, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE. Evening, PANTOMIME and CHRISTMAS HARLEQUINADE. Characters by Tony Pastor and the mammoth troupe.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
Astor-place, between Third and Fourth avenues.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 27. DRIFTING ABOUT; Or, SKETCHES OF TRAVEL IN MANY LANDS.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Madison-avenue, corner Thirty-first-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. GRAND CONCERT.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The list of marine disasters continues to increase rapidly. The Hamburg ship *Newton* was wrecked Sunday night, on Nantucket, and all the crew perished. One unfortunate succeeded in reaching the shore, but soon afterward died from exhaustion and exposure.

A delegation of planters and former rebels are now in Washington, endeavoring to obtain an appropriation from the government to rebuild the levees from Vicksburgh to New-Orleans. They were destroyed by both sides during the war, and it will cost several millions to rebuild them. Hundreds of thousands of acres of cotton lands are under water that can be reclaimed if this work is done.

Reports from Virginia and North Carolina indicate that the rumors prevalent in those States of great excitement and threatened risings among the colored people, were unfounded. With the exception of a disturbance at Manchester, near Richmond, Christmas Day passed quietly.

In the case of WALTER MCCOY (colored), sentenced by the court at Wilmington, N. C., to be sold into servitude for five years, Maj.-Gen. COUCH has annulled the decision, on the ground that the laws make no distinction between the whites and blacks.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular to the heads of bureaus, calling for increased attention and diligence in preventing the errors in accounts, which too frequently occur. It is in contemplation, from the first of January next, to keep a record in this office of such errors, embracing all the particulars in regard to their occurrence that can be ascertained. From this record it is intended to make a full report, at the close of each month, to the heads of the several departments and the bureaus of the same in which the errors may have respectively occurred.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Dec. 24, says: "The beautiful and elegant set of furniture, twenty-one pieces in all, presented to Gen. LEE by the noble daughters of the Monumental City, passed through this city yesterday, and was shipped by canal for Lexington. The present was brought on free, the agents of the steamboat line refusing to charge freight, in compliment to Virginia's former chieftain. We understand that the draymen who hauled the furniture through the city, quarreled for that privilege. We believe that freight is charged upon it from this city to Lexington. Such testimonials to this noble son of Virginia, cannot but be gratifying to Virginians. 'All honor to his name!'"

The University of Georgia, located at Athens, will be reopened on the 3d day of January. The Athens *Banner* says in regard to the prospects of the institution: "We are quite certain that a new era in the life of the university will begin with its approaching session. The energetic spirit in the Board of Trustees; the warm and zealous coöperation of its numerous Alumni; the indications of the newspaper press, and its earnest advocacy of the claims of the university upon public confidence; and, above all, the profound conviction, so general among the citizens of Georgia, that we now need, more than ever, the advantages of a fully developed university; all these are unmistakable signs that this institution is destined to enter immediately upon a career of enlarged usefulness."

A savings bank for colored people established only three months ago in Louisville, Kentucky, has received in deposits over $30,000. About $7,000 have been received from colored soldiers, originally from Kentucky, but now on duty in Texas. This bank is a branch of a national company called the "Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company," chartered by Congress and approved by President LINCOLN, March 3, 1865. President JOHNSON highly commends it and has directed the Secretaries of the Treasury, War and Navy, to give it all proper facilities.

Dr. JOHN W. HUGHES, who has been on trial at Cleveland several days, for the murder of Miss TAMZEN PARSONS, in Bedford, Cuyahoga County, on the 9th of August last, has been convicted of murder in the first degree. He heard the verdict with apparent indifference. The murder was one of the most shocking, all things considered, ever committed in Ohio.

We learn from Cincinnati that Bishop ROSECRANS, while on his way home, a short distance out of the city, was set upon by highway robbers, and in effecting his escape was shot, the ball taking effect in his leg, not, however, causing a serious wound. No clue to the ruffians had been discovered.

The Sheriff of Memphis, Tenn., has been authorized to raise a posse of one thousand white citizens to patrol the city and country during the holidays, for the preservation of the public peace and safety.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is now complete with the exception of the bridge over the Tennessee River.

The editor of the Charlotte *Times* has been arrested by order of Gen. RUGER, and taken to Raleigh.

LOCAL NEWS.

Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises No. 188 Pearl-street, occupied by HENRY CLUCAS, and filled with ship stores, spirits of turpentine, &c. The inflammable stock made the fire a fierce one, several explosions occurring, one of which came near injuring Chief-Engineer KINGSLAND. Up stairs, C. B. DIBBLE & Co., dealers in naval stores and cotton, had stored a large quantity of valuable Sea Island cotton, which was nearly all destroyed. Mr. CLUCAS' loss will be about $15,000, only partially insured. The loss of DIBBLE & Co is over $40,000—fully insured. At 2 o'clock the fire was well under hand, and the firemen were flooding the cellars of the adjoining premises.

There were 419 deaths in this city last week—an increase of 13 over the week previous and a decrease of 73 as compared with the corresponding period of 1864. Of the deceased 207 were children under five years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 56; infantile convulsions, 37; inflammation of the lungs, 37; bronchitis, 14; croup, 14; scarlet fever, 16; typhoid fever, 15; typhus fever, 10; diphtherite, 10; from external causes, 33. There were 53 deaths in the institutions and 27 interments in Potter's Field.

The Board of Supervisors at their meeting yesterday, adopted a resolution requesting the Comptroller to inform the board what amount of money had been paid to C. H. TUCKER for superintending the construction of the New Court-house. A report was received from the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, showing that of the appropriation of $270,000 made for the construction of the bridge during the present year, $154,607 92 remain on hand. Adjourned to Thursday next.

The Board of Aldermen, yesterday, adopted a resolution granting the land and buildings at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, for the use of the managers of the Foundling Hospital. A resolution was adopted calling the attention of the Street-cleaning Commissioners to the condition of the streets. An ordinance making an additional appropriation of $50,000 for the extension of the Croton Water-works, was laid over. Adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

Miss DAYTON and her would-be murderer were both alive last evening. RUSS is said to be doing well, and will doubtless recover. An ante mortem examination in the case will be held as soon as Miss DAYTON is able to give her evidence.

In Wall-street, yesterday, the holiday dullness generally prevailed. Gold and Exchange were weak. The Railway speculation dull and rather lower. Government Securities in fair request.

Business in Produce and Merchandise yesterday was on a restricted scale, as usual in the holiday season. Prices, however, were generally quoted steady, and for Flour, Wheat, Pork and Lard, higher. Petroleum was lower and inactive. Freights were quiet.

At the Live Stock markets this week, the comparative supply of animals has been light; but, owing to the increased consumption of other kinds of meat, poultry and game, nearly equal to the demand. Beef cattle were of good quality. A number of premium bullocks were offered, which brought 20c.@24c. ℔ lb., dressed weight. The general selling price ranged 14c.@18c. ℔ lb. Milch cows have been in moderate supply, and generally of ordinary quality, bringing $40@$120 each. Veal calves continue firm on light receipts. Sheep and lambs have been in light supply, at prices ranging 7½c.@9c. ℔ lb., live weight, for good fair stock, and even higher for extras. Live hogs command 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb., live weight, on a dull market.

The Reorganization of the Federal Judiciary.

Since examining Senator HARRIS' bill for the reorganization of the Federal Judiciary, of which we spoke a day or two ago, we have seen two other bills introduced for the same object, one in the Senate, by Mr. HENDERSON, and one in the House, by Mr. SPALDING. Senator HENDERSON'S bill in its main feature resembles Senator HARRIS' in that it transfers all the business of the Circuit Courts, except the appellate business, to the several District Courts, and makes the present Circuit Judge and the several District Judges in each circuit Judges of the Circuit Court, which is to hear appeals. It, however, fixes an amount below which no appeal should be taken to the Circuit Courts, unless some question of constitution, statute, or treaty be involved. This amount it fixes at $500. The present limit is $50, and we see no reason for changing it. Very many important questions come up in cases in which a less amount than $500 is involved, and the present limit has not been found to unduly increase appeals.

A limit is also fixed for appeals to the Supreme Court, unless the Circuit Court shall think the questions involved of importance enough to require the decision of the appellate court.

Appeals are also provided for in criminal cases where the punishment is capital, or imprisonment at hard labor.

The main point of difference between the plan of this bill and that proposed by Mr. SPALDING is that the latter leaves the District and Circuit Courts as they are and establishes a Court of Appeals between the Circuit Court and the Supreme Court, to be composed of the Circuit Judge and the District Judges, fixing different limits to the amount necessary for carrying a case up in each court, unless where important questions of law are involved. This would diminish the business of the Supreme Court, by weeding out the cases in which a smaller amount was involved, and yet would retain for the Supreme Court Judges some *nisi prius* business, from which, as we said in our former article, we should not think it wise to remove them entirely. Vermont tried that experiment with her highest court once, but went back to the old practice, being satisfied that that gave better appellate courts.

This bill of Mr. SPALDING is defective in making no provision for criminal cases. This should not fail ot be taken care of, whatever course is adopted.

Both of these bills embody a readjustment of judicial salaries. The *Tribune* has quoted our remark concerning them, and while admitting that the salaries of the judges who sit in the United States Courts in this city are entirely disproportionate to those of our State judges, yet thinks that if they were paid in gold they would be large enough. We do not think so. We ought not to ask any man competent to do that work to labor for $2,000 in gold, or say $2,800 in greenbacks. That amount bears no sort of proportion to the advanced prices of everything that we eat, drink or wear, or to the increase in professional remuneration. The present salaries were fixed long ago. They should be made in some way appropriate to the present time and the position and dignity of the tribunals.

It will be noticed that all of these proposed plans agree in the idea of having the District Judges do some of the appellate work; and we have no doubt that this is the right direction in which to seek for relief. That so many different plans are proposed is an indication that the necessity of relief is felt and that the thoughts of thoughtful men are busied with the subject. We only hope that Congress will aim to give the relief with as little change of system as possible, and will also bear in mind that it is legislating for the future. We have no doubt that the business of the courts of the United States is largely to increase. It would do so with the mere growth of the nation, but it will have an additional development from the necessary increase of the Federal powers which the suppression of the rebellion must give. Wisdom requires that when any new arrangement is made, it shall be so made that the courts shall not be compelled to struggle with an increasing load, already too heavy for them, or to apply at once for further legislation.

Are the Monitors Efficiently Looked After.

Accounts have reached us, from apparently trustworthy sources, stating that our fleet of iron-clads which is laid up in the Delaware River, near Philadelphia, does not receive that attention and supervision which are absolutely necessary to keep them in proper condition to be ready at a few hours notice to again meet the foe.

Not only, if improperly cared for, will our monitors be behind hand should an emergency requiring their use suddenly arise, but should that emergency be long delayed—and we hope and trust that it may—there is very great danger that when their services are needed, they must of necessity undergo repairs so extensive that it will take as long to put them in service in decent order as it did to build the original monitors.

Now all this can be avoided to a very great extent, if not entirely, by having a proper number of officers with a sufficient force of men, delegated solely for the duty of carrying out the best known means of freeing both the hulls and the steam machinery from the ravages of time. Again, in order to be sure that the orders of the Department are carried out, a board or a proper officer, should be ordered to visit these vessels at stated periods, and report their condition to the Department, that the government may be informed at all times of the state of its defences.

Such a board would also operate to prevent the officers to which the care of the iron-clads is delegated from falling into that lethargic state which such duties very often engender, much to the detriment of the public service.

The parts most liable to decay by corrosion, it is almost unnecessary to say, are the iron hulls, from the inside, and the boilers; with respect to the latter, it is a well-known fact, established by costly experience, that steam boilers corrode even more rapidly when they are not employed for long periods of time than when they are in constant use. Various causes have been assigned to account for this fact, but whatever the cause may be, the fact, nevertheless, exists. Hence, in order to prevent corrosion of this important part of the steam machinery, it is quite obvious that every portion of the boilers should be protected from the atmosphere by paint or its equivalent. The same may be said of the inside of the iron hulls. The outside, in fresh water, will last for years, with scarcely perceptible corrosion, the fresh water effectually protecting them.

With respect to the motive, turret, and other engines, suffice it to say that they should, and can be kept in such order as to be ready for service the moment steam is let on. There is no difficulty in preserving these parts, therefore no excuse from the officers in charge should be received for any deterioration here.

While on this subject, there is another point to which we would direct the attention of the department, and that is, that those portions of the armor and its wooden backing, of the monsters which have been badly battered by shot during the severe ordeal through which they have passed in front of Charleston, should be immediately placed again in proper shot-resisting order. In fact, it would be money judiciously spent to remove all portions of the wooden backing of the armor which exhibits signs of decay or has been splintered up in resisting the enemy's projectiles.

Now all this may seem very elementary indeed, in fact so obvious as scarcely to demand attention in our columns; but the disregard of such seemingly small matters as these, daily causes the waste of large sums of money as well as other evils equally important.

We feel confident that the mere suggestion to the Department will cause it, if, indeed, it has not already done so, to direct our iron-clad fleet to be cared for in the most thorough and systematic manner possible.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN CANADA.—The politics of the provincial community across the lakes are not an inviting subject of study. Ministries are formed every year—sometimes oftener—upon no defined principle of party action. A certain number of Cabinet officers are assigned to the Gallo-Canadian and Anglo-Canadian sections of the colony respectively. Coalitions are formed between radicals and Tories for some object which, at first, may have some ostensible value. Before that object is reached, however, a *split* takes place; the radical element finds itself snubbed and overborne; and there is a crisis incontinently. This sort of thing has been going on, at short intervals, since the present Provincial Union was formed by Lord SYDENHAM. Of late years the "crisis" has recurred as frequently as a revolution in a South American Republic. At present the leading Liberal representative of the province, Mr. BROWN, has withdrawn from the coalition formed to establish an intercolonial Union—on the ground, it is said, that his colleagues proposed some terrible scheme to frighten us Americans into a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. The retiring member possibly thought that we should be the sufferers in any conflict with Provincial statesmanship; or, it may be he foresaw that retaliatory measures of commercial legislation would hurt no one but the Provincials themselves. At any rate, Mr. BROWN is out of the Cabinet; and that event seals the fate of the Confederation scheme, probably for one generation to come, if not longer.

It is not agreeable to any sensible American to hear of these ruptures. Our people would have been glad to have seen the Provincials *federate*. We had a notion that federation would enable them to outgrow their littleness, would inspire them with a self-respect which is now wanting in their political discussions, would have elevated their views of American continental life, and would have made them in time, at least, more discreet if not more valuable neighbors. But these friendly anticipations are spoiled by this intermitting "crisis," that seems to come over their political system like a western swamp chill. We do not want to annex them. They may be objects of interest; but they are not objects of envy to us. And yet if this business of getting into a crisis every other month goes on much further, they will have to be taken care of by some one. We have enough to do without them. All we ask is that they should seek to learn a little political wisdom, and try and make the most of their material wealth.

The London Pneumatic Dispatch—Something Wanted in New-York.

The immensity of London has led to innumerable expedients for facilitating the passage to and fro of people and goods—many of which expedients, it is evident, we will before many years have to resort to in New-York. The underground railroad has long been a fundamental institution there, and we have from time to time heard of the pneumatic dispatch system, or the system of transmitting letters or goods for a greater or less distance, through tubes, by means of atmospheric pressure. The plan had already been successfully tried on a limited scale, but a few weeks since a great extension of it was accomplished, and the main portion of the tube was opened which is soon to connect the General Post-office with the terminus of the London and Northwestern Railway—a distance of nearly three miles. From the accounts given of this, the first practical application of the process on anything like a large scale, it would seem evident that the pneumatic dispatch will eventually open up a new system of communication through the great British Metropolis, and unless the system be yet superseded by something better, it will ultimately be introduced into all the great cities of the civilized world.

The tubes are large enough to admit a train of dwarfish iron wagons, four of which were passed through the entire length on the occasion of the opening, weighing with their contents some ten tons in the aggregate. Their ordinary freight in the first instance will be letter-bags, then probably railway parcels, certain descriptions of market produce, and ultimately, it may be, general merchandise. With a moderate amount of atmospheric pressure, the pneumatic train is propelled at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour; and the whole of the very simple machinery is described as working with an accuracy, smoothness and certainty that could not be surpassed. The prime cost of the carriage of goods by this system will not exceed *one penny per ton per mile* in London; and the company expect that large profits will accrue to them; for this is only about one-fourteenth of the present cost of carrying an equal weight for a like distance.

It is not expected that passengers will be carried by the pneumatic dispatch; but it is not impossible to do so. A party of adventurous gentlemen, in the recumbent position, filled the train of four wagons during one of its trips, and got through without great discomfort—their trip occupying about ten minutes. The first sensation on starting was somewhat disagreeable, but this soon passed away. The air within the tube was by no means foul or unpleasant, though to right and left there were gas-pipes, water-pipes, drains, cellars, roots of trees, and all the intricate fibres of the London subsoil-way. Of course the darkness was absolute.

The expenditure of the London company hitherto has been about one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling; but the scheme of the company looks to the construction of lines between the ten district post-offices and the General Post-office, and between the different railway termini and goods depots in London, connecting with these lines the six principal London markets and other important points; and for these purposes it is calculated that some thirty-five miles of tubing and a capital of 1,250,000 pounds would be required, the cost hereafter per mile, roughly estimated, being from thirty to thirty-five thousand pounds.

We are not likely to have this novel, convenient and remarkable system of transportation in New-York until some time after we have an underground railroad through the island; but when we do, we shall enjoy the benefits of the costly experiments which have been made in London.

Stay Laws of the South.

The Legislatures of the States of Mississippi and Virginia have been foolish enough to pass stay laws preventing the collection of debts due by their citizens. It would seem to be an unwise movement for a people seeking and needing credit, from the North and Europe, to proclaim to the world that while they are willing to contract new obligations they decline or are unable to pay old ones. These Southern States need the productions of their neighbors. They have little ready money, but are rich in prospective crops of cotton and tobacco. On the strength of these future profits our merchants are supplying their wants liberally and on favorable terms, but who can expect them to trust men now, who hasten to repudiation, and who take away from credit its props and safeguards? They cannot claim these laws as protective measures against the grasping hard-heartedness of Northern creditors; for great allowance has been made by the North for their impoverished condition, and unusual leniency shown to them from all quarters. They cannot claim to enact them as precautions against payments at the inflated prices which pertained during the latter days of the defunct Confederacy; for a much simpler law already passed in some of their sister States would remedy that evil. It would seem that they were actuated more by feelings of revenge, than by any motive of public policy, and the injuries they hoped to inflict upon the North by these acts will recoil upon themselves. The communities that adopt such an odious measure, so contrary to the laws of trade and commerce, and so approximate to repudiation, must expect to be shunned by capital and ignored by traffic. While Northern merchants have not required of the South that they should first pay their old debts, and then receive credit, they do at least ask that there should be the disposition and will to meet old obligations before seeking to incur others.

We are not surprised that Mississippi should originate such a law, for the past has made her familiar with repudiation; but that Virginia, priding herself upon her honor as a commonwealth, should follow an example so bad, is strange and inexplicable.

The True Condition of the Freedmen—Reports of the Freedmen's Bureau.

It was not to be expected that so great a work as the emancipation of a race should be effected without immense obstacles and difficulties. It would be natural that the new freedmen at the South should be exposed to many acts of violence, fraud and cruelty. Many individuals there, as similar persons would do here, would try to extract unjust profits from the ignorant and unwary laborers; others, long accustomed to govern by the whip, would continue the habit after the laborer was free; and others, embittered by the disappointment and passion of so tremendous a struggle, would wreak their vengeance on the unoffending race who had been the cause of the rebellion.

Deeds of cruelty and oppression were to be expected. We have no doubt, however, that these were frequently exaggerated or misrepresented, and that many enormities were related which only existed in imagination. Now, however, we can begin to get some trustworthy impression of the truth or falsehood of these stories, as the reports of the Federal officers begin to come in. The report of an officer in so high a position and of such excellent character as Gen. HOWARD, can be fully relied upon. We published on Monday, an appendix to his report, giving the facts more particularly as to the freedmen of the different States, and the statements of the Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau. It is remarkable and natural that the State which was first in treason and least determined in resistance to the Union armies, should be most cruel to the helpless negro. Gen. HOWARD asserts that reports from the interior of South Carolina "are replete with instances of violence and cruelty toward the freedmen—murders, whipping, tying up by the thumbs, defrauding of wages, overworking, combining for purposes of extortion, &c. Already the antagonism between the whites and the blacks in this State is marked, and for the sake of peace and good order it would be unwise at present to withdraw the military force."

From North Carolina the reports are more favorable. No cases of violence are related; the freedmen are industrious, and there are more vagrants among whites than blacks. Out of 350,000 blacks, but 5,000 are receiving aid from the government. In Florida everything seems quiet and orderly; few acts of cruelty are reported, but as yet the freedmen have not the full enjoyment of all their privileges as freemen. In Alabama a great deal of destitution is expected, owing to short crops; but thus far not many actions of an oppressive nature are reported on the part of the old masters. From Mississippi the accounts of the negroes are most encouraging, as to their industry, and energy, and good conduct, and many contracts have been made between the blacks and their old masters. Col. THOMAS, Assistant Commissioner, says: "The freedmen can be depended on when working for others, and will work steadily when working for themselves." "A more industrious, energetic body of citizens does not exist than can be seen at these colonies. The main thing requisite to insure their working in Mississippi, or in any other State, is to treat them kindly, respect their rights, and pay them promptly, as agreed upon in the contract." Ten thousand bales of cotton, he says, will be raised by them, near Natchez. Col. THOMAS, it may be mentioned, is an old United States officer, and a Southern man.

The best accounts, perhaps, are from Texas. In that State the planters seem accepting emancipation fairly and generously. They make contracts with their negroes, and are coöperating with the military authorities in settling the question of labor and freedom. Schools are being opened by the bureau, and Gen. GREGORY hopes to obtain—what is the most important thing for the future interests of this peasantry—the right for them to buy and hold their own households.

In Louisiana there seems a good deal of confusion, and some hostile action on the part of the planting interest. In individual parishes, attempts have been made to restore slavery under another name, in a worse form than it existed before. Wherever the planters give the free-labor system a fair trial, and keep their contracts and pay cash at short intervals, there the freedmen work well. The schools organized by the bureau, are doing wonderfully well; there being now in the State 141 schools, with 265 teachers, and 19,000 colored pupils. It is believed that much of the confusion which has prevailed here, will now be remedied by the agents of the bureau, and it is hoped that the hostile planters will accept the new order of things more reasonably.

Without following through the most valuable reports of the Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau and Gen. HOWARD'S conclusions, we may observe that no reasonable man can read these calm official documents without feeling that thus far, wherever a fair trial has been given, Free Labor is proved a success, and, also, without a profound conviction that justice to the South and humanity to the blacks, and national honor, all demand that for some time yet military forces of the United States be retained in the South, and its guardian protection both over negroes and whites, through the Freedmen's Bureau, should be continued.

The removal of that bureau would throw everything in the late insurgent States into confusion. The cruelties of South Carolina might extend to other States; the negroes would distrust and hate their employers and despair of justice in the courts; contracts would be broken, deeds of violence be perpetrated, employers and employed separated, laws passed forbidding the right of owning land to the negro and restoring slavery, (as was attempted in Opelousas,) under the pretence of punishing vagrancy. The labor of the South might be broken up, and the cotton-fields turn into barren heaths. And more terrible yet, that peculiarity of the negro character known to all students of history might break out; for experience shows that his nature is to endure, wrongs with a marvelous and enduring patience, and then evidently to explode against them with fearful passion and ferocity.

A war of races at the South would be one of the greatest calamities the world has seen. It would mean arson and murder, torture and revenge, the slaying of the old and the innocent, the plunder of homesteads and wasting of fields—war in swamp and thicket and cane-brake, war in every village and town—a contest without law or mercy or chivalry—the end, probably, the utter destruction of the blacks and the ruin of the South.

It is these possible and fearful evils, always lowering ominously, that Northern patriots would try to avert by the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau and its beneficent labors.

The French Exposition, 1867.

We recently called attention to the importance of having our country properly represented at the forthcoming Exposition, and now that Congress has unanimously accepted the invitation of the Imperial Commissioners to participate in the peaceful concert of all nations, we wish to recur again to the subject, and more earnestly than ever impress upon our countrymen the importance of active coöperation.

Fifteen thousand persons in the Empire of France alone have petitioned for permission to exhibit their handiwork or the products of their farms at the Exposition of 1867. The whole country resounds with the clink of the hammer, the flying of the shuttle, and the busy preparation for the great event. The proud manufacturer and the humble apprentice, each in turn intends to send a specimen of his craft. France is one great workshop forging armor for the trial of skill. The building to be erected for the exposition is an ellipse like the Coliseum at Rome, and by a singular coincidence having nearly three times the dimensions in all directions of that old ruin. The interior arrangements are the best of any hitherto suggested. Everything of a kind is placed on the same circle, and one can literally view the round of science by keeping at a uniform distance from the centre.

The French Government well understand the importance of making a striking show before the world. They exported $581,000,000 worth of manufactures last year, being an increase of fifty-one per cent. in five years, and they mean to tempt the world into taking one thousand million dollars of their wares after the Exposition. It is for our interest to meet this attempt by exhibiting some of our characteristic products, and by pointing out the peculiar advantages we possess over the rest of the world in many directions.

Unless we carry our goods to market we cannot expect to dispose of them. Lord TIMOTHY DEXTER, when he sent a cargo of warming pans to the West Indies, was looked upon as half mad; yet he furnished just the article the planters mostly needed, not for warming beds, but to ladle out their sugar.

It costs the exhibitor nothing to get his wares to Paris, and like Lord DEXTER, he may hit a vein that will lead to fortune. We cannot estimate the value of what we have until it is put up for the eager competition of other nations.

All the world is in the habit of looking to us for shrewd Yankee inventions. The portion of the building set apart for this country will be visited as much as any other. According to our experience there was always a greater crowd in the American section of the London Exhibition of 1862, or the previous Paris Exposition of 1855, than in any other, and yet we were miserably represented. The question occurred to us then: If these things attract so much attention, what would be the effect of a proper representation of our inventions.

It would be well for our country if some of our enterprising citizens would take certain groups under their protection. We understand that this will be done for everything relating to mining, geology, minerology, technology, chemistry and whatever is included under group five by the Professors of the School of Mines of Columbia College. Suitable space will be applied for, and it is intended to fill it with the best specimens to be found in our country. Circulars will be sent to every State in the Union giving to each State the opportunity of making an exhibit of its wealth before the world. Everything intended for the Exposition must pass through New-York, and to save duplication and possible imposition a careful selection will be made of the best of everything.

The expense of securing a proper representation of our mineral wealth will be borne by private subscriptions, unless the various States appreciate the vast importance of encouraging emigration to undeveloped sections, by making known their extent and wealth by proper means and through the agency of such a Central Committee in New-York.

There are ten groups in all, and ninety-five classes. If other bodies of men would undertake the work for other groups, a great good could be accomplished.

Mr. J. C. DERBY, No. 5 Spruce-street, is prepared to furnish every facility to persons who are willing to volunteer in the work of adding to the importance of our representation by personal effort. Such private organizations must accomplish their work without pecuniary aid and under the impulse of enlightened public spirit.

We commend the idea to our Agricultural Societies—to such bodies as the American Institute, Franklin Institute, Institute of Technology, to manufacturers, iron masters, and, in fact, to the representatives of all our industries.

Let New-York be the centre of those organizations, and let the work be begun at once.

Mr. DERBY will surround himself by a committee of experts, to aid him in the acceptance or rejection of the articles sent for exhibition, and he intends to see that justice is done to all.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss LUCILLE WESTERN is playing an engagement at this establishment. The management, with little regard to the feelings of the audience, says that it is for "a limited period only"—an announcement which, however heartrending to the multitude, is not wholly distracting to ourselves. We lack the good fortune to appreciate this lady's peculiar school of acting. We nevertheless record her successes, and bear witness to the keen, but peculiar appreciation of those who have enjoyed the advantages of a prairie education. Last evening, for instance, Miss WESTERN'S most complete success was in the bridge scene of the piece called the "Green Bushes." The lady represents the part of *Miami*, the Huntress of the Mississippi. At the moment referred to she is crossing a bridge, and suddenly perceiving her husband conversing with another woman, "strikes an attitude." We failed to detect anything that was at all appropriate in the *pose*, or a single merit beyond the very ordinary one of endurance. Nevertheless, this peculiar audience seeing her stand there, doing nothing, looking blankly into the eye of the house, thought fit to burst into little fits of applause, as if each additional minute were another proof of her dramatic powers. It is remarkable that with such experiences before her this well favored lady should seek every coarse, plastic way of extracting admiration from those who appreciate silence so thoroughly? We are only surprised that she does not try to win admiration by gymnastic feats of greater daring and absurdity. The part of *Miami* was written for Mme. CELESTE, who is still endurable in it, her extravagancies being defined by certain art perceptions. Miss WESTERN neither looks the character, dresses it well, or understands its dramatic capabilities. As Miss WESTERN somewhat sun-burnt and in a peculiar dress, Miss WESTERN is of course beautiful, and Beauty—that "joy for ever" of which in these days we are permitted to see so much—is, we believe, the secret of Miss WESTERN'S success.

The play has been produced neatly, and is creditably acted by the company. It will, we presume, be the feature of the engagement.

CHRISTMAS AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Nineteen hundred visitors thronged Barnum's Museum and Circus on Christmas Day. Five distinct dramatic and equestrian performances were given during the day and evening. An extra circus performance will take place every morning this week at 11 o'clock.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

CABINET MEETING.

All the members of the Cabinet were at the meeting to-day, Secretary MCCULLOCH having returned from his trip north. The meeting was a brief one, lasting but a few minutes.

PROVISIONAL GOV. SHARKEY RELIEVED.

The President has, through the Secretary of State, relieved Judge SHARKEY of the trust of Provisional Governor, and recognized his duly elected successor in the person of Gov. HUMPHREYS. The letters addressed to them are similar to those written to the Provisional Governors and Governors of the other Southern States, remitting to the constituted authorities chosen by the people, the care and conduct of their proper affairs. Texas and Florida are the only two remaining States to be relieved.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary STANTON, in reply to the resolution of the Senate requesting him to report whether any person was employed by the War Department who has not taken the oath prescribed by act of Congress, says none have been so employed except those who were appointed Provisional Governors of States recently, who have received compensation for their services to the United States Government out of the contingent fund of the War Department at the same rate allowed to ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor of the State of Tennessee, under his appointment of March 31, 1862, viz., at the rate of $3,000 per annum, to wit: W. H. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor of North Carolina, $1,750; B. F. PERRY, Provisional Governor of South Carolina, $750; LEWIS E. PARSONS, Provisional Governor of Alabama, $1,000; JAMES JOHNSON, Provisional Governor of Georgia, $1,000; and, in reply to the inquiry as to whether any person was filling an office not authorized by law, he says that in August last an office was organized in the Adjutant-General's Bureau for the collection, safe-keeping and preservation of the rebel archives, and Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER was appointed chief of that bureau. The reason for this appointment was the necessity of having those archives collected by a publicist of known character and reputation, in order that they might be available to the government without delay. He has received the sum of $144,784 out of the provost fund in charge of the Adjutant-General. It was the expectation that if this appointment should be considered unauthorized by any existing law, its obvious necessity would be sanctioned by Congress. No other appointment in this department has been made not authorized by existing law, and this is believed to be within the scope of the authority for appointments in the War Department.

CLAIM SETTLEMENTS.

An important principle concerning the settlement of claims for money and valuables lost in the service through the hazards of capture and escape from the hands of the enemy, is enunciated by the House Committee on Claims, Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, of Ohio, Chairman. The case in point is the claim of one W. J. MORRIS, a Union refugee, who, while traveling from Texas to Missouri, was robbed of $800 in gold by guerrillas. He subsequently served as a Union scout and spy under Gens. CURTIS, GRANT and DODGE, receiving payment of $100 per month. Afterward he raised and commanded a company of cavalry, and was taken prisoner near Atlanta. He paid a rebel officer $700 to secure his release. Gen. GRANT recommended that the claim be paid, but the committee, after deliberation, made the following report:

"The committee is of opinion that neither claim presents any sufficient ground for relief. The first, if allowed, will afford a precedent for paying all the damages committed by the depredations and robberies of guerrillas during the rebellion, and the second, if sustained, will furnish an example for reimbursing prisoners of war for all sums expended in order to procure their release, and will embrace in its scope officers and privates. These rules, if adopted, may lead to the expenditure of immense sums, and possibly in some cases, to the payment of a large sum for the ransom of an officer or private, which may amount to considerably more than the services of the prisoner were worth to the government. The committee therefore recommend that the claim of W. J. MORRIS be rejected."

THE MEXICAN BORDER—RUMORS ABOUT GEN. GRANT.

A paragraph from Washington, published in a paper of this morning, states that Gen. GRANT will sail immediately after the holidays in the flagship of the Gulf Squadron for the Rio Grande, and that Commodore WINSLOW has sailed in the *Champion* via New-Orleans, leaving his flagship behind for the General. This is one of a class of paragraphs sent from here from time to time, which, taken together, are intended to create the impression that the Lieutenant-General intends to go at once to the Rio Grande with special reference to the Mexican difficulties, and for the ulterior purpose of driving MAXIMILIAN from Mexico. We have the best of authority for saying that Gen. GRANT does not expect to leave here until he shall have progressed further in his work of reorganizing the army, and decreasing it to a peace basis. When his presence here to that end can be dispensed with, it is his intention to visit the Southwest for the sole purpose of determining from personal observation what, if any further reduction is practicable, in the force under the command of Gen. SHERIDAN. This proposed visit to the Southwest is of Gen. GRANT'S own motion, and does not arise from suggestions from the Executive or his Cabinet.

SENATOR CRAGIN'S PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The following is the full text of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, introduced into the Senate by Senator CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, on the day of the adjournment. Its aim is to kill forever the heresy of State sovereignty.

> Paramount sovereignty shall reside within the United States; and every citizen thereof, or of any State or Territory therein, shall be bound, and primarily owe faith, loyalty and allegiance to the United States, anything in the constitution, laws, or the ordinances of any State, to the contrary, notwithstanding; and every State heretofore in the Union, or which may hereafter be admitted as a member thereof, shall forever remain and constitute a part of the United States, and shall not, under any circumstances whatsover, have any right to secede or withdraw therefrom.

THE PIRATE SEMMES.

The arrival here of SEMMES, the pirate of the *Alabama*, who was arrested at Montgomery, Ala., on the 16th, is hourly looked for. Secretary WELLES has ordered that the rebel Capt. SEMMES be tried by court-martial for violating the laws of war in a number of instances, and more especially when he hoisted the white flag on the *Alabama*, and then refused to surrender himself, and engaging in war again without being exchanged. SEMMES claims the protection of the parole granted by Gen. SHERMAN to the forces under JOHNSTON, one of whom was this said SEMMES.

RIOT IN ALEXANDRIA.

The *Evening Star* has information of a riot in Alexandria, Va., yesterday, and says it commenced by party of negroes, who were going about the city with a drum. Breaking in the door of a man named MANKIN, he fired on the party, killing one and wounding another. The disturbance extended to other factions of the city, and lasted until late at night. Shooting was going on in every direction. Four white men are reported killed and a number wounded, in addition to the six negroes reported killed.

PETITIONS FOR PARDON.

One hundred and sixty petitions for pardon, were received to-day from citizens of Alabama, among them ALFRED IVERSON, Ex-United States Senator. Very few pardons are now being granted, and nearly all of them are to Texans. Several thousand applications are on file.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day amount to $1,287,961 63. The receipts for the week ending Dec. 23 amount to $5,000,000. Total since the 1st of July, nearly $171,000,000.

THE DELEGATE FROM ARIZONA.

The Congressional delegate from Arizona, Hon. JOHN M. GOODWIN, telegraphs his arrival at San Francisco on the 19th inst., and that he will arrive here about the 12th day of January next.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

The United States Consul at Manchester, England, under date of Dec. 9, informs the State Department that since his last dispatch on the subject of the cattle plague the deaths have rapidly increased.

Murder in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

Two young men got into an altercation last night, in Canal-street, in regard to a disreputable female, when one assaulted the other with a razor, cutting his throat, and killing him.

The fog still continues, with a rapid thaw.

Non-Arrival of the Belgian.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Dec. 26—Midnight.

There are no signs of the *Belgian*. It is raining.

MONTANA.

The Mining Region—Rapid Growth of Helena City—Miscellaneous.

HELENA CITY, Monday, Nov. 20, 1865.

Although so far north and in the midst of the Rocky Mountains and on the very threshold of the Winter season, yet the sun shines as genial and the air feels as soft and balmy as in May. I think every one who visits this region, at least every one who Winters here is disappointed as to the severity of the weather. In some of the more elevated mining camps the case is different but generally in our valleys the Winters are milder than in the Eastern States on the same parallels. A most convincing proof of this is found in the fact that cattle range all Winter and not simply live but even grow fat. Stock that has been worked in freighting all the season, are turned out during the Winter and are in good condition for beef in the Spring. The general slope of this part of the country is descending toward the north. This place is 1,500 feet lower than Virginia City, which is 130 miles south, and Fort Benton is again about 1,200 feet lower than Helena City. I can speak from experience of the last Winter, and can say that in January last the weather seemed more like Autumn than Winter. It was not uncomfortable camping out, even without the cover of a tent and many lived in canvas tents all the season. Mining and sluicing were carried on without inconvenience and with little loss the entire Winter. This Autumn has been quite rainy and in fact it was so through most of the Summer and it is the general opinion that we shall have little snow and an open Winter; such is the present aspect. People in these parts will be much better sheltered than last Winter. Lumber in large quantities has been produced to meet public wants and at a reasonable rate; $60 per thousand has been the general price; shingles plenty at $10 per thousand, and nails at 50 cents the pound. At these rates building has pushed ahead rapidly, and good shelter is now furnished for a population of about 6,000. Our City is still growing more rapidly than ever. A large part of the miners from surrounding gulches will come here to Winter, and every tenement is now full, and new buildings are rising every day as if by magic. Along our principal business streets not a vacant foot front is left. The owners of the gulch claims, over which part of the city is built, have been in constant conflict with the city population to retain working room for their shafts and sluice boxes; in most cases they have found it more profitable to sell the surface of their claims than work underneath.

Within the past three weeks flour has risen $10 per sack, and is now selling at about $30. But it is the general opinion that it is only a temporary rise and will not continue so during the Winter. A single hard storm might send it up $10 more on a sack. Potatoes are now selling at 15 cents per pound. Considering the abundance of good land and the ease with which it can be cultivated, it is surprising that potatoes should be so high. No country can produce better potatoes than grow here; turnips and rutabagas also grow well, and the success of ranchmen this season, I think, will induce many more to go into that business next season. Butter has not been lower than $1 50 in our market this season, and it is now up to $2 per pound; milk 33⅓ cents per quart. And this, too, where pasturage costs nothing. In the Gallatin Valley, about 60 miles from here, considerable wheat was raised this season, and one flour-mill is now in operation there, and two more are under contract to be built next season. The prospect for farmers in this section is most encouraging; there is more certainty of success for individuals than in mining, and should any of your readers think of trying their fortunes in Montana, let them come well provided with an abundance of seeds, and get here early. Here is an abundance of good land, and with energetic industry they cannot fail. The general prospects of our territory were never brighter; it is rich in all the ordinary resources of wealth, beside having untold wealth in its mountain ledges and the sands of its valleys. The Indian treaty is not yet completed.

MONTANA.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Loss of the Ship Newton, with all her Crew—Portion of the Cargo Saved.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

The Hamburg ship *Newton*, Capt. HERTING, from New-York for Hamburg, came ashore at Nantucket Sunday night, and went to pieces. All hands were lost. One man swam ashore, but died from exposure after walking half a mile along the beach. His life-preserver was marked, "*Newton*, Hamburg." About 1,200 barrels of kerosene oil have been saved from the wreck.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

The schooner *Jew*, of Belfast, from Portland for Boston, with molasses, was abandoned at sea the 23d inst., in a sinking condition. The crew were saved.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Sale of Free Negroes into Servitude Prohibited—The Alarm About the Negroes Subsiding.

WILMINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 24.

In the case of WALTER MCCOY, (colored,) sentenced by the County Court to be sold into servitude for five years for larceny, Major-Gen. CROOK, commanding the district, overrules the sentence, on the ground that no laws can be enforced which make a distinction between blacks and whites. The statute which provides for the selling of free negroes into servitude may not therefore be enforced.

The sheriffs have been instructed by order of the President not to enforce the collection of the tax levied by the Constitutional Convention. This action was procured by merchants interested in the matter.

The alarm about the negroes is subsiding in this vicinity. Nothing later is known of their movements.

Arrived, schooners *Francisco*, Baltimore; *Francis Saterlee*, New-York; *Willow*, Rockland, Me.; *Charlotte*, Charleston; *Dictator*, New-York; steamer *Annette*, New-York. Cleared, brig *Julia*, New-York; schooners *Robert Caldwell* and *E. C. Johnson*, New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Dec. 26.

The negroes made no organized demonstration in this vicinity on Christmas. There were a few isolated cases of collision between the whites and blacks early on Christmas morning. The negroes creating the disturbance were arrested by the police. A crowd of negroes rallied. The recruited companies and detachments of the regular garrison came to the assistance of the police. About one hundred negroes were arrested, but are not yet disposed of. There was no other disturbance of consequence.

Maj. WICKERSHAM, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in this district, has ordered the Chairman of the County Court to revoke the sentence in the case of MCCOY and WALKER, the negroes ordered to be sold into servitude for larceny. In default all the members of the court are to be put under arrest.

Arrived, steamer *Fairbanks*, New-York; schooner *Ella*, Hertford, N. C.

Cleared, steamer *Anita*, Havana. The *Anita* put in here on the 24th from stress of weather, and short of coal.

VIRGINIA.

A Quiet Christmas—No Disturbances Among the Negroes—The End of Absurd Apprehensions.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 26.

Christmas was observed in this city by all classes with the usual festivities. No demonstration of mob violence occurred, except at Manchester, opposite Richmond, where a large number of freedmen surrounded the jail, and forced the release of two colored prisoners. Official reports from all other sections of the State represent the freedmen as quiet, and no apprehension exists on the part of the officers of the bureau of any disturbance among them.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Unfounded Apprehensions of Negro Uprisings.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 25.

In some localities in this district last night considerable excitement prevailed, owing to an unfounded rumor circulated that the blacks were to get up an insurrectionary movement against the whites. The blacks celebrated Christmas Eve, in accordance with their usual custom, by a display of fireworks. No overt act has been reported except in Norfolk, where a negro attacked a policeman with a club, who, in self defence, shot the colored man.

The pilot-boat *Invincible*, from Cape Henry, reports the following vessels passed at sea: Steamer *Worcester*, Baltimore to Liverpool; ship *Washington*, Callao for New-York.

The ship *David Stewart*, and three unknown brigs, for Baltimore, came inside the Capes to-day.

The steamer *Cumberland* has coaled and gone to sea.

Destructive Fire at Shaffer, Penn.

SHAFFER, Penn. Monday, Dec. 25.

At 1½ o'clock this afternoon, a fire broke out in the Ocean House. The flames spread, and in a short time the entire west side of the town, from DOWNEY & Co.'s oil-office to the Post-office, was destroyed. The Parson's Hotel was also burned, as were also all the shops and stables adjoining. DOWNEY's office and all the buildings below Centre-street were saved. The wind was favorable for the safety of the oil platforms, and no oil was burned.

During the excitement a Mr. PARK was shot dead while quarreling with his murderer, who has escaped.

Ten stores and four hotels were consumed, and the bulk of the buildings in the town were destroyed.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Expiration of Juarez' Term of Office—Denial of the Rumored Quarrel Between Him and Gen. Ortega.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

The constitutional term of President JUAREZ expired on the 13th of November last. Among the Republican statesmen of Mexico there seemed to be some doubt as to whether he should continue in his office until another election could be held, agreeable to the constitution and the exigencies of the country, or as to whether he should relinquish the Presidency into the hands of Gen. ORTEGA, the Vice-President.

All true Mexicans were, however, unanimous in the first opinion. Gen. ORTEGA deemed it his duty to be at the capital of the Republic at the expiration of the constitutional term, with a view to assume the charge of public affairs, should President JUAREZ deem it proper to relinquish them. As rumors growing out of these circumstances prejudicial to the Liberal cause have been circulated, the friends of Mexico in this city deny that President JUAREZ and Gen. ORTEGA have quarreled, and say that the latter will submit graciously to the determination of the former, and continue as hitherto to uphold in the field and cabinet, the independence and integrity of the republic.

Imperial Gunboats—Character and Antecedents of Mejia—He is Censured by Maximilian's Minister.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

BROWNSVILLE, Sunday, Dec. 10, 1865.

The Imperialists have now three river gunboats patroling the river near Matamoras, two of them commanded by French naval officers and manned by French soldiers. One of them is the *Eugenia*, which has caused so much controversy between Gen. WEITZEL and the Imperialists, as she is an American bottom.

Matamoras is, of course, the place of attraction of all those fond of good dinners. A most excellent one can be had for two dollars, including good wine.

The ladies of Matamoras dress every afternoon, and go out on their balconies, and the gentlemen ride past in their carriages. Riding is quite a feature of Matamoras. Each ride costs you twenty-five cents, and the fare between the landing and Matamoras is only twelve and a half cents. There has been much remark made about your editorial, in which you speak of Gen. MEJIA. Gen. THOMAS MEJIA is an uneducated man, so much so that he cannot read; his private conduct is so infamous that he seems afraid to trust his men out of his intrenchments, though the reinforcement of four hundred Austrians ought to enable him to take the offensive. He is so infamous that no decent lady would be seen in his company. So far from being of a good family, he is the son of a servant girl, a pure Indian of the mountain of Sierra Gordo, and of illegitimate birth. He began his career by plundering the haciendas near Queretaro during Gen. ARISTA's Presidency, in the rebellion of the inhabitants of Sierra Gordo in 1849. He sold himself to the government, delivering up his former companions. During MIRAMON's dictatorship he played an important part, and by his personal bravery got the position he now occupies in the armies opposed to the Liberals. Being at last disastrously defeated near the mines of Pachaca by the Liberal General TAPIA, he withdrew to the mountain fastnesses of Sierra Gordo, where he remained comparatively quiet until the French occupied the City of Mexico, when THOMAS MEJIA joined them. His life is a long catalogue of crimes of the blackest description—many of a character which cannot be published. He is brave beyond all doubt, and he never kills without an object; but let him beware who stands between MEJIA and the object of his cupidity or of his lust.

Señor ROBLES, the Minister of MAXIMILIAN, who lately visited Matamoros, was highly incensed with some of Gen. MEJIA's conduct, and reprimanded him severely. It is said he has been ordered to report to MAXIMILIAN in the City of Mexico, but he declines going or giving up his command. He is ordered to make no movement without consulting the Commander of the Austrian troops, which has highly incensed him. He disposes of the revenue of Matamoros without heeding the remonstrances of the Treasury officers of the empire.

The Austrian soldiers are kept in strict confinement, as they were deserting in numbers to this side of the river. They all wish to enlist in our army.

We have had a severe norther which has lasted four or five days. The *Crescent*, from New-Orleans, has been obliged to beat about for three days. She brings two companies of the First Regular Artillery. The passengers have suffered dreadfully. The telegraph informs us she has arrived at Brazos.

An Offensive Movement by Mejia Expected—What Would be the Result of a War with France—The Alleged Plundering of a French Vessel.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Sunday, Nov. 26, 1865.

The reinforcements for this city have at last arrived. On the 23d inst. three boat-loads, numbering in all about 800 infantry, arrived here. The greater portion of these troops are Austrians, said to be direct from the "Fatherland." It is thought now that Gen. MEJIA will soon make an offensive movement up the country, in the hope of effectually breaking up all the parties of Liberals stationed throughout Tamaulipas. I doubt, however, his doing so this year.

It is rumored on the streets that there is to be a war between France and the United States. In case of such an event MAXIMILIAN may bid farewell to his empire. He cannot possibly hold Mexico against the United States. Mexico has been almost completely ruined by internecine wars, and to-day her resources are so exhausted that an army of no size could subsist in the country, were the ports to be as effectually blockaded as it is in the power of the United States to do.

A military commission is to convene at Brownsville, in a few days, to ascertain the facts in regard to the alleged plundering, by United States soldiers, of the French merchant vessel *Le Verrier*, shipwrecked on the 4th of February last, in front of Bagdad, Mexico. It is charged that a body of United States soldiers pillaged the vessel and fired upon the crew. The whole matter has been referred from the Department of State at Washington to Gen. WEITZEL, who has ordered a commission to convene to examine into the facts. I will try to let you know the result.

Nothing new concerning the Liberal army.

The Fight at Monterey.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 17.

Newspaper advices to the 8th December, from Matamoras, report that Gen. JEANNINGROS, the Imperialist commander at Monterey, aware of the approach of ESCOBEDO at the head of the Liberals, determined to surprise them with an ambuscade. He agreed with Col. QUIROGAS, the commander of the Mexican troops under his orders, that part of them should make a feint of abandoning their position, and allow ESCOBEDO to enter Monterey unmolested, while the remainder, with the French troops, should occupy the citadel and the forts, and in the night fall on the Liberals suddenly.

On the 24th ult. ESCOBEDO, after skirmishing, entered the city, UTIROGAS retiring before him. The French troops made a flank movement to cut off his retreat at the proper time; the Imperial cavalry also moved off to a "cutting-off" position. During the night a cannonade was kept up to prevent the Liberals from too near approach to the citadel. At six A.M. on the 25th, at a given signal, the Imperial artillery opened on the Liberals, who, falling back, were met by the combined Imperial forces, and cut to pieces. Retreating in another direction, they encountered the French cavalry; turning another, the Mexican Imperial cavalry attacked them. The *Empire* says that at one P. M. ESCOBEDO was totally routed, and that the slaughter of his troops in the streets of Monterey was horrible.

On the 1st of December ESCOBEDO had fallen back to Camargo, by way of Seralva and La Manties. He issued a proclamation there, acknowledging his defeat at Matamoras, which he attributed to bad weather. Of the Monterey affair he is reported as saying:

"I was in the city, but while I was thinking of going forward, and, as far as the forts, the French stole into the place. I escaped as fast as possible, for I had been informed that, by another road, JEANNINGROS was coming and closely pursuing me, while another column of the same force was advancing by way of Paras."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Collision between Passenger Trains on the Stonington Railroad—Nobody Killed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Dec. 26.

A collision occurred between two passenger trains on the Stonington Railroad, eight miles from this city, this afternoon. Both locomotives and several cars were disabled. One passenger (a colored man) had his leg crushed. There were no other serious casualties.

The Niagara Ship Canal and the Boston Board of Trade.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

The Transportation Committee of the Boston Board of Trade held a meeting this afternoon, at which Mr. HORACE H. DAY, of New-York, presented his system of canals with inclined planes, as substitutes for ordinary locks, capable of passing steamships of 1,200 tons. He showed that such vessels can be passed around the Falls, overcoming 330 feet elevation, in the incredibly short time of half an hour, saving a day and a half in the round trip of each vessel. By this plan the vessel never leaves the water, but is drawn up the plane while floating in an iron case or movable lock. Mr. J. W. CONVERS was in the chair. Mr. W. B. SPOONER, at the close of the meeting, offered, and the committee unanimously adopted, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Transportation Committee of the Boston Board of Trade be and they are hereby tendered to Mr. DAY for the able and interesting presentation he has made of the subject of inclined planes as a substitute for lockage, on the proposed ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, and that Mr. DAY may rest assured that the committee will give such consideration to the merits of the question as its great importance demands.

Fire and Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

The prison connected with the Almshouse at Portsmouth, N. H., was burned Sunday night, and the 3 inmates perished in the flames. Their names were DUNCAN HILL, JOHN DURYEA and JOHN GALLAGHAN.

A Street Affray.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, Dec. 26.

JOHN DOLAN, a laborer, was killed in a street affray which occurred here to-day. It appears to have been a justifiable homicide.

Gov. Fenton on the Willis Case.

The following document addressed to the Sheriff accompanied Gov. FENTON's commutation of the sentence of WILLIS to imprisonment for life:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Dec. 14, 1865.

Mr. Simeon S. Westbrook, Sheriff, Kingston:

DEAR SIR: After giving farther and most attentive consideration to the case of WILLIAM WILLIS, now in your custody under sentence of death, I have concluded to commute his punishment to imprisonment in the State Prison for life. I have not arrived at this determination without much hesitation, and an anxious review of the whole case and its attendant circumstances, not without carefully weighing the representations for and against this act of clemency. That WILLIS was guilty of the crime of murder is clear, for such was the verdict of the jury before whom he was tried, and this verdict has been confirmed after full deliberation by the court of last resort. If this circumstance alone is to control the result, there could never be a successful appeal to Executive clemency, for such applications are only made after the courts of justice have finally determined the guilt of the accused. But the power of commuting the punishment of a criminal is lodged with the Governor, to be exercised in his discretion, for reasons which the courts are not permitted to consider, and always upon the assumption that, in the eye of the law, the prisoner is guilty.

In the present case there is no pretence that WILLIS ought to escape punishment, but the request is to change the penalty of death to perpetual imprisonment, and it involves simply the question whether there are any extenuating circumstances which may justify a mitigation of the severest penalty of the law, and still satisfy the substantial ends of criminal justice. From the best lights I can obtain I have concluded to give the benefits of any doubt which may exist to the side of mercy.

The case is somewhat peculiar in many of its aspects, and while no defence of insanity could prevail, it does not appear to me that the murder was deliberate and cold-blooded, and in this view I am happy to be justified by the opinions of several of the Judges, who have given to the case their most careful attention, and who not only approved of, but advise a commutation of the sentence of death. It rather appears that WILLIS, stung by disappointment in one of the dearest objects of his life, in broken health, with blasted hopes, the victim in some degree of vicious habits, and goaded by the taunts of those who were not his friends, in a moment of frenzy, destroyed the life of the woman he loved. That he was reckless of his own life and that of his unfortunate victim, seems apparent, but it is by no means clear that it was the result of any deliberate purpose. The homicide was openly committed; there was no attempt to conceal the crime, and it was unattended by the ordinary marks that indicate premeditation; and if the verdict of the jury had so recorded the fact, it is not believed that any court would have been dissatisfied with the finding.

The motives of human action are so various, and the provocations to crime so diversified, that it is not always safe to assume that a jury selected with no special attainments in the philosophy of the mind, may not sometimes commit errors of fact; and while I do not see that in this case the verdict was not warranted by the evidence, I am not quite able to resist the conclusion that if they could have pronounced the prisoner guilty of the crime of murder in a modified form, the ends of justice would have been fully satisfied. At last, inclining to this view, I am induced to commute the sentence, and am the less reluctant to do so from the fact that the prisoner will, for the rest of his life, be removed from the society of his fellow men, and the danger of any repetition of crime.

I have not been unmindful, in coming to this conclusion, of the earnest representations that have been made to me for and against the exercise of this act of clemency by highly respectable citizens of the locality where the crime of WILLIS was committed. They are entitled to respectful attention, and I have endeavored to weigh them as candidly as they deserve. It is, however, apparent that the minds of truthful and upright men, who are supposed to be well acquainted with the facts, honestly differ as to the proper disposition to be made of this case. This is by no means an uncommon occurrence, but it furnishes some evidence of extenuating circumstances, for it can hardly be assumed that in a community where a great crime has been committed, any considerable number of its influential citizens, without reason, would desire any abatement of the punishment which the law imposes upon the criminal. While such considerations are by no means controlling they are not to be entirely disregarded. Neither have I been unmindful that the prevalence of crime in our community is so great that it is the imperative duty of all ministers of justice to see that no criminal shall escape a just degree of punishment. This is, however, to be tempered with the quality of mercy.

The law is not vindictive, but just and merciful. The great end of punishment is the prevention of crime, and the protection of every citizen in the full enjoyment of life and property. When this object is achieved, the great ends of criminal justice are reached. And it is not the result of human experience that in all cases the most rigorous punishment is productive of the best results, either to the criminal or to the community. It is, however, to be assumed, as a general rule, that in the action of the courts in respect to the punishment of crime is not to be interfered with, and if in special and exceptional cases the Executive clemency is in some degree exerted, it will afford no encouragement to the perpetrators of unmitigated crime that they may escape justice, and establish no precedent for granting commutations or pardons, except in the cases contemplated by the constitution.

You will receive herewith the necessary papers to enable you to carry into effect the sentence of WILLIAM WILLIS as modified.

Respectfully,
R. E. FENTON.

Growth of Paterson, N. J.

The population of Paterson, as ascertained by the late census, was 25,000, in round numbers, making an increase of 5,000 within five years. From present appearances this ratio of growth will continue, and the census of 1870 show an aggregate of fully 30,000 inhabitants. During the last five years the total capacity of the manufacturing establishments has about doubled, if we reckon the works now in progress of construction. Among these we observe a new silk-factory, belonging to Messrs. THOMAS N. DALE & Co. The main building (of brick) is 200 by 50 feet, and three stories high. When completed, it will be one of the most extensive concerns of the kind in the country. A factory for making velvet is also well on toward completion. It will be 200 feet long and three stories high. Adjoining the last is a new cotton-mill in a state of forwardness. The whole of these works will be driven by steam, and are expected to be in operation by the month of February. The operatives for one have been engaged to come from Europe.

Besides those concerns, a goodly number of other establishments are enlarging or going up. We hear of a late purchase of real estate for the erection of a mill on a mammoth scale. One builder (Col. DEXROM) is engaged on works sufficient to add 5,000 to the population. The newspapers are flourishing. The *Guardian* enlarged some time since, and the *Press* announces that on the 1st of January it will expand to proportions equal to those of the largest daily in New-Jersey. Few eastern cities can show a better record than this in point of growth.

City Mortality.

The number of deaths occurring in this city during the past week was 419—80 men, 95 women, 120 boys and 224 girls—being an increase of 18 as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of 73 as compared with the corresponding week of 1864. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows:

FROM ACUTE DISEASE.

Apoplexy	8	Fever, bilious	1
Bleeding	4	Fever, intermittent	1
Bleeding from bowels	1	Fever, puerperal	6
Bleeding from lungs	2	Fever, remittent	1
Bronchitis	14	Fever, scarlet	10
Carbuncles	1	Fever, typhoid	15
Cholera infantum	1	Fever, typhus	10
Cholera morbus	2	Whooping-cough	8
Convulsions, adult	1	Inflammation, bowels	11
Convulsions, infantile	37	Inflammation, brain	11
Croup	14	Inflammation, lungs	37
Diarrhea	4	Inflammation, stomach	3
Diptherite	10	Measles	8
Dysentery	8	Pleurisy	1
Epilepsy	1	Rheumatism	1
Erysipelas	1		
Total			214

FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.

Abscess	1	Enlargement of the heart	1
Albuminuria and Bright's Disease of Kidneys	4	Fatty heart	1
Asthma	1	Heart, disease of	8
Brain, disease of	11	Kidneys, disease of	2
Cancer	3	Liver, disease of	4
Cancer of breast	1	Marasmus, adult	1
Consumption	56	Marasmus, infantile	22
Debility, adult	3	Palsy	8
Debility, infantile	13	Rupture of womb	1
Dropsy	7	Scrofula	2
Dropsy in the chest	1	Tumor, ovarian	1
Dropsy in the head	14	Ulceration of lungs	1
Total			162

FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	5	Malformation of heart	1
Burned or scalded	7	Old age	9
Casualties	3	Premature birth	1
Casualties by fall	2	Suicide by shooting	1
Drowned	3		
Intemperance	6	Total	38

THE MATTER OF TAKING BAIL.—We are requested by the District Attorney to say that whatever strictures are to be made touching the looseness in taking bail-bonds, belongs to his office, where, in the pressure of business, mistakes occur sometimes, and not to the Police Justices. The District Attorney sincerely believes that the Police Justices have been particularly careful and zealous in guarding against straw bail, and are to be commended for their systematic coöperation in committing old offenders without bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEW YEAR'S DINNER AT THE TOMBS.—The remarks made yesterday in the TIMES concerning the Christmas dinner at the Tombs has caused many persons to suggest to Capt. COULTER, the Warden, the propriety of giving all the inmates of the prison a New Year's dinner. In view of this suggestion, Capt. COULTER wishes us to say that he proposes (provided sufficient encouragement be offered) to give to all those confined in the Tombs (some 400) a New Year's dinner, which shall consist of roast beef, roast turkey and all the "fixings." The cooking "fixings," &c., the Captain will furnish himself. Those disposed to contribute for such a purpose can do so by sending turkey, or an equivalent in greenbacks, to the care of the Warden of the Tombs, any time before Saturday night.

ZETA PSI FRATERNITY.—This well-known fraternity holds its annual convention to-day at Cooper Institute. There is considerable business to come before the convention, and as it is the first held since the close of the rebellion, the admittance of Southern delegates will be a prominent feature. The convention will be the most important held for many years past. Delegates are expected from all colleges where there are chapters. After the evening session the "Zetas" will adjourn to one of our best hotels, where a sumptuous feast will be prepared for them.

DRILL AND BALL OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—The new regimental band which has been organized under the supervision of the Colonel, will make its first appearance at the battalion drill this evening at the State Arsenal. The Seventy-first Regiment ball comes off on the 5th of January, for which extensive preparations are being made. Gov. FENTON and staff, Gen. HOOKER and staff, and many other distinguished military men and civilians will grace the occasion with their presence.

DOWNING'S OYSTERS AND TURKEYS.—The renowned caterer has been compelled to remove from No. 3 Broad-street, where he had been located for more than thirty years, and can now be found at the Custom-house. Those who desire to provide themselves with his pickled oysters or boned turkeys for New-Year's day can leave their orders with Mr. A. B. COCHRAN, stationer, No. 3 Broad-street.

SALE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY.—The building known as the Franklin House, Nos. 193, 195 and 197 Broadway, and Nos. 2, 2½ and 4 Dey-street, was sold last week, at auction, for $280,000. The width of the lot on Broadway is fifty feet, and in the rear seventy-seven feet and three inches; the depth on Dey-street, one hundred and twenty-five feet. The purchaser was Dr. EVANS, of Paris.

NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION BY THE MAYOR ELECT.—On New Year's day Mayor HOFFMAN will receive his friends from noon to 2 P. M., in the Governor's Room, City Hall. Mr. HOFFMAN will remove on the 30th inst. from his present residence, No. 269 Fourth-avenue, to the Clarendon Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—The board met last evening, Alderman WHITNEY in the chair. The Civil Engineer of the Nassau Water Department reported the following as the cost of a 48-inch and also of a 36-inch main from Ridgewood Reservoir to the city, for the purpose of furnishing an additional supply of water. The total cost of a 48-inch main is $955,130; the total cost for a 36-inch main is $607,750. A 48-inch main, it is added, will deliver one and seven-ninths (or very nearly twice) the quantity of water that a 36-inch main will deliver. The Committee on Water and Drainage, upon the same subject, reported in favor of appropriating $1,000,000 for constructing a 48-inch main from Ridgewood Reservoir to the city. Alderman HATHAWAY moved an amendment that the sum of $300,000 be appropriated as expenditures for the first year of the work, which was carried, and as amended the report of the Committee, with resolution attached, was adopted. The Fire Department Committee of the Western District, to whom was referred the matter of confirming the return of the Fire Department election for Assistant Engineers, reported in favor of confirming said return. A minority of the Committee reported adversely to the confirmation of the returns, and asked a further examination. The whole question turns upon the right of the canvassers to exclude the vote of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, on the ground that the name of a person had been returned as a voter who was not entitled to the privilege. After a long discussion the report of the majority of the committee was adopted. The Mayor nominated Mr. JOHN L. SPADER as a member of the Board of Education, in place of PETER G. BERGEN, deceased. The nomination was confirmed. A communication from the Mayor was received, stating that an agreement had been entered into between the city and the United States Government in relation to the transfer of lands in the Wallabout, which was designated as highly advantageous to the city. On motion of Alderman TAYLOR, the action of the Mayor was confirmed. Alderman BLISS offered a resolution of thanks to Alderman DANIEL T. WHITNEY, of the First Ward, President of the board for the past year, for his services, which were impartial and entirely satisfactory. The President, in response, returned his thanks, and in allusion to the late war stated that Brooklyn had nobly responded to the call of the country when she needed defenders to sustain the flag. There had been some local differences, but all agreed that the Union should be sustained at all hazards. A vote of thanks was also tendered to the Water Commissioners for their faithful services during the year; after which the board adjourned until Friday evening next, when it is expected that they will finish the year's proceedings.

THE CLINTON-STREET AFFAIR.—The parties connected with this affair are still alive. Miss DAYTON is as easy as can be expected under the circumstances. RUSS is improving, and will probably recover. Coroner LYNCH deems it his duty to make an *ante-mortem* examination in the case of the young girl, and will probably do so to-day or to-morrow.

CHILD SCALDED.—A boy named MICHAEL BURNS, aged 3 years, whose parents reside in Hickory-street, near Classon-avenue, fell into a tub of hot water on Christmas day, and was so dreadfully scalded that he died shortly thereafter. The mother had left three children in the room while she went out to do some errand. On her return she found the youngest dead.

A LAUDABLE ENTERPRISE.—A man who devotes both energy and perseverance to the establishment of an institution to meet a public want and for the public benefit, is entitled to and receives the gratitude of his fellow-citizens. Mr. J. T. ELLIS, whose rooms at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, are just now the attraction in that part of the city. His peculiar style of business, started as a "simple convenience"—an untried and doubtful experiment—has been so far successful, that he has become not only a recognized necessity, but a fixed fact. Mr. ELLIS, who was educated in the sewing-machine business by Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON, branched out some three years ago. His efforts met with success, and he sold, as the first month's business, twenty-five sewing-machines. His business increasing so rapidly, he was compelled to move to the large and spacious rooms now occupied, on Broadway and Twenty-second-street, where he continues the selling and renting of WHEELER & WILSON's and HOWE's sewing-machines at manufacturers' prices, on terms within the reach of all. Payments by installments allowed to those whose circumstances prevent them from purchasing at once. He now employs more than twenty young ladies as operators and instructors, whose business it is to give lessons to all who purchase sewing-machines from these rooms, either at the instruction-rooms or at the residence of the purchaser; also, skillful machinists to keep in thorough repair all machines leaving his establishment—all this free of charge. In order to make "ends meet," and enable Mr. ELLIS to extend his sphere of usefulness, we recommend cash purchasers to select at these rooms (in fact it is the only office up-town,) as this gentleman deserves all the support an appreciative public can bestow upon him. In connection with this useful establishment, Mr. ELLIS has opened a family sewing bureau, and has made every arrangement to supply, at the shortest notice, all kinds of family sewing, from the plainest to most delicate work, so that a complete traveling outfit for a lady or an entire family can be prepared at short notice.—*Methodist.*

A Holiday Specialty.—The most beautiful holiday souvenir this season will be PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, in exquisitely cut and richly ornamented bottles, manufactured for the purpose, and superior in tasteful elegance to anything of the kind that has ever been imported from France.

Palpitation of the Heart is at once subdued by the great vegetable sedative, nervine and tonic BIOKRENE. For persons of a nervous temperament and feeble constitution it is the only help. Depot No. 28 Dey-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

Your Last Chance.
GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
The subscribers are offering their large stock of American and Swiss Watches AT RETAIL, this week only, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
GUINCHE & KRUGLER, Importers,
No. 8 John-st., up stairs.

Hull's Demulcent Soap.
For chapped or tender hands and nursery, use J. C. HULL'S soap, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y. Sold everywhere.

Window Shades, all Styles.
GILT, WHITE AND COLORED HOLLAND.
FOR ALL PLACES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, Manufacturers,
No. 359 Broadway.

Diseases and Abuses which prematurely prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Beautiful and Useful Holiday Gift.—A Grover & Baker Family Sewing Machine will lighten domestic labor, promote health and happiness, and be a source of perpetual pleasure and profit. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS," the best in the world for curing Rupture—no pressure on the back; light, clean and easy; superior supporters and Braces. GREGORY & CO., 609 Broadway.

Demorest's Monthly, acknowledged the best and model Parlor Magazine, offers a $55 Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine for only 20 subscribers at $3 each, and in addition a beautiful and valuable premium to each subscriber who speaks first.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—the People's Friend—For laundry, bathing and toilet use, becomes extremely hard and unliable to waste. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot, No. 350 Washington-st.

Trusses.—Dr. Langworthy's new Premium Truss—the only easy truss in use—cures more cases than all others. Supporters, Braces, Elastic Stockings, &c. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, Abdomen Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, Crutches and Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant. MARSH BROS., No. 542 Broadway.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity.—Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth, use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, which greatly facilitates the process, and is sure to regulate the bowels. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity and wind colic, and, by giving the infant quiet, natural sleep, gives rest to the mother. Offices, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Colgate's Honey Soap.
This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Bradbury's Pianos "the Best."—Pronounced "**the Best**" by the most renowned artists. "**Superior** in tone, touch, power, **Durability** and elegance of finish." Warerooms Nos. 427 and 425 Broome-st., corner of Crosby. Call or send for circular.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

Holiday Presents of Affection and CHARITY.—WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, are adapted to all kinds of family sewing, army clothing, and to the use of seamstresses, dressmakers, tailors, manufacturers of shirts, collars, skirts, cloaks, mantillas, clothing, hats, caps, corsets, ladies' boots and shoes, linen goods, umbrellas, parasols, &c. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton goods, with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the articles sewed.

THE QUALITIES WHICH RECOMMEND THEM ARE:

1. Beauty and excellence of stitch alike on both sides of the fabric sewed.
2. Strength, firmness and durability of seam, that will not rip nor ravel.
3. Economy of thread.
4. Attachments and wide range of application to purposes and materials.
5. Compactness and elegance of model and finish.
6. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction.
7. Speed, ease of operation and management, and quietness of movement.

Holiday Presents.—BALL, BLACK & CO., Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, are now receiving a very choice collection of watches, clocks, jewelry, bronzes, paintings, fancy goods, &c., suitable for presents, purchased in England, France and Germany, by Mr. Ball, during the past three months, expressly for this Holiday season. Those wishing to purchase, either for presents or to furnish their residences, will find the largest stock and most extensive variety ever exhibited in this country.

A Valuable Present—Semmons'
BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES.
BRILLIANT AND POWERFUL OPERA GLASSES.
SEMMONS, No. 669½ Broadway,
under Lafarge House.

Wheeler & Wilson's and Howe Sewing-Machines, for sale, to rent, and kept in order without charge, at No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st. Instruction given at residence if desired. Family sewing.
J. T. ELLIS.

Lace Curtains.
NOTTINGHAM, SWISS TAMBOURED,
SWISS APPLICATION.
NEW STYLES, JUST IMPORTED.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

Holiday Presents.
ELEGANT AND SPLENDID GIFTS.—Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, SLIPPERS, SLIPPERS, SLIPPERS, &c., for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children, at BROOKS' New-York Boot and Shoe Emporium, No. 575 Broadway.
E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Holiday Hats.
IN VARIETY OF STYLE AND TEXTURE,
JUST ISSUED BY
BURKE, No. 469 Broadway,
Adjoining Lord & Taylor's, and No. 154 Fulton-st.

A Card.
BOY'S CLOTHING enough to supply the whole city to sell, very cheap. I. V. BROKAW, No. 62 Lafayette-pl. and No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

Curtains
AND CURTAIN MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
At KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

New Things on Ice.
The skating caps, skating gloves and fur comforters, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

The Renown of Burnett's Standard Preparations. For more than eight years these preparations have maintained a large and constantly increasing sale, sustaining the opinion of the best judges that they are unrivaled.

BURNETT'S ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH is a preserver of the teeth, and beautifies them without injury to the enamel. In this respect it stands alone. The evidence of chemists and of the dental faculty substantiates these facts.

Sold by all druggists.

"Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamental and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

"What exquisite taste these Americans have," was the exclamation of the Empress Eugenie, when the American Minister presented her with a bottle of the great American perfume, the extract of Egyptian Lotus. Her Majesty immediately ordered that no other perfume should be used in her household.

Dyspepsia Successfully Treated, by Dr. LOWE, No. 193 East 14th-st. No charge until a cure is effected.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Bricks.—30,000 to 35,000 splendid bricks are made per day by the National Brick Machine. Satisfaction guaranteed. ABRAM REQUA, No. 130 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

The Florence Sewing Machine, with reversible feed and uniform tension, making four different stitches. NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

The Universal Clothes Wringer, with cogs. The best in use, R. C. BROWNING, 347 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ABBEY—DU BOIS.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 26, at the Second Reformed Dutch Church in Kingston, N. Y., by Rev. C. H. Stitt, Mr. H. L. ABBEY, of Rondout, and Miss MARY L. DU BOIS, daughter of Elijah Du Bois, Esq., of Kingston.

BRAINERD—OSBORN.—At Oshkosh, Wis., on Thursday, Dec. 21, by Rev. Mr. Haff, at the residence of Dr. S. J. Osborn, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., S. S. BRAINERD, of St. Louis, Mo., and Miss JOSEPHINE OSBORN, of the former place.

CLOTHIER—DREW.—On Christmas morning, at No. 35 Gouverneur-st., New-York, by Friends' ceremony, WILLIAM P. CLOTHIER, late of Philadelphia, and JANE H. DREW, of New-York.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

GARBER—WHITE.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Thursday, Nov. 23, by Rev. Mr. Goodwin, at the residence of J. B. Felton, Esq., J. B. GARBER, Esq., of Austin, Nevada, and Miss JULIET WHITE, daughter of the late Hon. John White, of Alabama.

KEEP—AVERY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 25, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Geo. E. Thrall, J. LESTER KEEP, M. D., and SARA C., daughter of E. L. Avery, Esq. No cards. At home Jan. 1.

MATHEWSON—HARDY.—In this city, on Monday, Dec. 25, by Rev. John Brash, at No. 230 West 43d-st., Mr. ANDREW J. MATHEWSON and Miss JENNIE HARDY, all of this city. No cards.

MILES—NICHOLS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 19, at Trinity Church, Newtown, Conn., by Rev. Dr. Marble, HENRY C. MILES, of New-York, and CHARLOTTE CURTISS, daughter of Simeon Nichols, Esq., of Brooklyn.

PERSON—GROOBY.—On Monday, Dec. 25, at South Bergen, N. J., by Rev. William Day, Mr. JOHN PERSON, of Belvidere, N. J., and Miss SARAH A. GROOBY, of the former place.

ROWAN—HELM.—At St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 14, by Rev. James J. Helm, Rector, D. NOBLE ROWAN, Esq., of New-York City, and Miss MAGGIE M., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

SUTLIFF—DOREMUS.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 19, by Rev. Mr. Brown, JAMES F. SUTLIFF, of Ravenna, Ohio, and Miss JULIA DOREMUS, of the former place.

DIED.

BENSON.—At Bushwick, L. I., on Sunday, Dec. 24, after a lingering illness, GEORGE W., only son of Robert and Catharine Benson, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Cook-st. M. E. Church, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 1 P. M.

BALDWIN.—On Monday, Dec. 25, at her residence, No. 10 Lombard-st., Newark, N. J., Mrs. ELIZABETH BALDWIN, daughter of the late John Lascar, aged 80 years.

Her funeral will be attended from Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock. Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The relatives will meet at the house at 10 o'clock.

CLUTE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 26, THEODORE R. CLUTE, aged 34 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 612 Hudson-st., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CROWLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Dec. 25, MARY HADWIN, daughter of David and Sarah M. Crowley, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Sarah H. Arnold, No. 16 Lefferts-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DAVENPORT.—At Augusta, Ga., on Tuesday, Oct. 3, CHARLES H. DAVENPORT, Sergeant Co. D, 102d Regiment N. Y. S. Vols., in the 25th year of his age.

His remains having arrived in this city, funeral services will be held this evening, Dec. 27, at 7½ o'clock, at the residence of his mother, No. 300 Greenwich-st. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Cold Spring, N. Y., for interment.

FOWLER.—On Monday morning, Dec. 25, after a short illness, WALLAS R. FOWLER, eldest son of Theodore and Phebe Fowler, aged 2 years, 2 weeks and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence at Fairmount, Westchester County, on Wednesday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

HUNTER.—On Monday, Dec. 25, after a lingering illness, CHARLES HUNTER, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 502 8th-av.

☞ Tyrone papers please copy.

HERBERT.—On Second Day, 12th month, 25th, at Long Branch, N. J., HANNAH, widow of Jacob Herbert, formerly of Trenton, N. J., in 80th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, on Fifth Day next, at 11 A. M. The remains will be interred at Shrewsbury.

HITCHCOCK.—At West Farms, on Monday, Dec. 25, of croup, LAURA FRANCES, daughter of George and Maria Hitchcock, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the R. D. Church, at West Farms, on Thursday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HALL.—At the residence of her brother, Geo. B. Cole, No. 62 South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Dec. 26, RACHEL C., wife of Hayden H. Hall.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

JARBOE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 26, CHARLES FERDINAND, only son of Vernon and Mary Jarboe, aged 2 years, 6 months and 3 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOY.—On Sabbath evening, Dec. 24, ANNA M., wife of Joseph F. Joy.

Funeral services on Wednesday morning, 27th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 313 2d-av.

LANDON.—On Monday morning, Dec. 25, EMMA LANDON, relict of G. J. Landon, in the 61st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 408 Pacific-st., corner Nevins-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock.

LUFBERY.—At Rahway, N. J., on Second Day evening, 25th inst., JOSEPH O. LUFBERRY, in the 80th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence at that place, on Fifth Day, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock.

MIERS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 26, Mrs. KATE MIERS, wife of C. J. Miers, late assistant correspondent with Jos. Scoville, of the London *Morning Herald*.

The friends and members of Hoboken Lodge, No. 35, F. & A. M., are invited to attend, on Friday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at No. 120 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken.

MARIE.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 24, in this city, RACHEL Y., wife of Camille Marie, and daughter of the late John Steward.

The relatives and friends of the families are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother, D. Jackson Steward, No. 150 5th-av., on Wednesday morning, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock.

PRINDLE.—On Monday, Dec. 25, HOWARD C., only son of Asa C. and Catharine Prindle, aged 12 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Jas. McFarlan, No. 154 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

STORROW.—At Irvington, Westchester County, on Monday, Dec. 25, SUSIE VAN WART STORROW, daughter of Sarah P. and the late Thomas W. Storrow, Jr.

The funeral services will be held at St. Barnabas' Church, Irvington, on Thursday, Dec. 28, at noon. The relatives and friends of the family are hereby invited to attend. The 10 A. M. express train from 30th-st. will stop at Irvington to land passengers.

THALL.—On Sunday, Dec. 24, of consumption, ANN, wife of John F. Thall, aged 54 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the M. E. Church corner of South 3d and 12th sts., Williamsburgh, without further invitation.

WHITELY.—In this city, on Tuesday, Dec. 26, SUSANNA WHITELY, aged 16 years, 6 months and 23 days.

Further notice will be given of the funeral.

ZEMBER.—On Sunday, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., EMILE FRANK ZEMBER, aged 25 years and 5 months.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 7 o'clock P. M., at his residence, Palisade-av., West Hoboken. The friends of the family are invited to attend. The carriages will be ready at 12½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLIDAY GOODS AT LOW PRICES
J. H. JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.,
sell at low prices
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
of AMERICAN,
ENGLISH and
SWISS MANUFACTURE.
FIRST WATER DIAMONDS,
set in the latest styles.
FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LONG GOLD CHAINS,
LEONTINES, CHATALAINES,
VEST CHAINS, &c.
SILVERWARE, and
FIRST QUALITY PLATED WARE.

PHENOL SODIQUE.
THE GREAT FRENCH DISINFECTANT.
For wounds, cuts, bruises, indolent ulcers, old sores; and wherever a superior dressing is required, apply the great French styptic and disinfectant,
PHENOL SODIQUE.
C. K. FANNING & CO., No. 102 William-st.
J. C. Rushton, Hegeman & Co., Broadway; J. W. Shedden, No. 236; Pyle Brothers, Fulton-st., Brooklyn; A. G. Dunn, A. Hudnut, Court and Warren sts.

A VERY LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION
of the following line of goods now opening for
FALL AND HOLIDAY SALES.
REAL BRONZES.
COMPOSITION BRONZES.
MARBLE, ORMOLU AND GILT-MOUNTED
CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS.
FANCY GOODS.
PARIAN AND BISQUE STATUARY.
STERLING SILVER AND FINE PLATED WARE.
FRENCH CHINA, both white and decorated.
GLASSWARE, engraved, cut or plain.
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
in bronze, cut glass and fire gilt, from original designs.
WEDDING AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS
in sterling silver, and other goods.
Undoubtedly the largest and best assortment now in market.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S
Marshall's Uterine Catholicon,
now acknowledged to be the only CERTAIN REMEDY for "Female Weakness" and "Uterine Complaints" of women.
Price $1 50 per Bottle; five Bottles for $6.
☞ USE NONE EXCEPT WITH THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG CO. ☜

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills,
The best Liver Pill, and the most certain remedy for all bilious and digestive troubles.
☞ Price 25 cents a Box.

THE GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP,
certain in all bowel difficulties and in
Asiatic Cholera.
If used in the painless diarrhea, which always precedes cholera, it is a sure preventive.
☞ Price 50 cents a Bottle.
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., (NEAR FULTON-ST.,) NEW-YORK.
☞ Inquire of Dealers Everywhere. ☜

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
THE HIGH RECOMMENDATIONS of our best physicians, combined with the approval of all who use
CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR,
places it beyond comparison with any other preparation, either in Europe or America, for restoring gray hair to its original color. It imparts life, health and strength to the weakest hair, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean and free from dandruff, and heals any irritation of the scalp. Sold by all druggists, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where information as to treatment of the hair will be freely given from 1 to 3 P. M.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR CURED
WASHINGTON HAMS
are now ready for sale.
NAME BRANDED IN FULL.
Also
All kinds of Smoked Meats.
GEORGE W. EDWARDS,
Nos. 327 and 329 Chrystie-st., New-York.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.
Merchants are requested to send for list of prices.

FANCY DESKS, PAPIER MACHE
PORTFOLIOS FOR PRESENTS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
HAVE
A SUPERB COLLECTION
OF
PAPIER MACHE DESKS,
INK-STANDS IN BRONZE,
PARLOR CROQUETS,
PORTFOLIOS, &c.,
SUITABLE FOR NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.
Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, and in New-York by [illegible] & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO., and W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

DELICIOUS WALNUT CANDY,
AN AGREEABLE CONFECTION,
Sold wholesale and retail by
J. C. RUSHTON,
Chemist and Druggist,
Broadway and 38th-st.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY for the transportation of merchandise, valuable packages, specie, bank notes, bonds, &c., for all parts of the South and South-west, in connection with
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
have established their agency at No. 59 Broadway, New-York, where orders to call for goods, to be forwarded South, will receive prompt attention.
Merchandise and valuables delivered to Harnden's, Kinsley's, American and United States Express Companies, for the Southern Express Company, will receive prompt dispatch.
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THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.
Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor elect, in the chair.
For other particulars, see under head "Lectures."

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Parties holding thirty (30) or more Coupons of the several United States Government Loans, upon which the interest is due and payable Jan. 1, proximo, are requested to hand them in to this office, with schedule, at any time previous to the 29th inst.

Holders complying with the above request will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 30th instant, after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Coupon Interest Department.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors, will be held at their banking-house on the second TUESDAY in January next. By order of the board.
J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

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The bids will be opened at the office of the company, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, at 12 o'clock noon, and the accepted bids declared.
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
ROOM NO. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., for the election of a Board of Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer book will be closed from the evening of the 16th to the morning of the 29th of December.
G. P. LLOYD, Vice-President.

OFFICE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of $2 per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of the Douglass Mining Company, payable on Dec. 30, inst., at the office of the Company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. No transfer of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DISTRICT,)
No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, DEC. 18, 1865.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1866, on the preferred certificates issued by this trust, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, at this office, to those in whose name said certificates stand registered on the 23d inst.

The transfer books, both of common and preferred certificates, will be closed at 2 P. M. on the 23d inst., and opened Jan. 8, 1866, at 10 A. M.
ALLEN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., (the first Monday in January, the regular day of meeting, being a holiday.)

Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 30 to Jan. 2, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the Vermont Valley Railroad Company will pay the coupons of April 1, 1860, on and after Tuesday, Jan 2, 1866, upon presentation of the same at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellows Falls, Vt. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz.,—from the 2d day of January to the 2d day of February, at the National Park Bank, in the City of New-York, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellows Falls.—Dated, Dec. 18, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 51 WALL-ST., COR. WILLIAM,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1865.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the last day of the year, preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house No. 38 Wall-st., in this city, on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank and for three inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9 next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the board.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this association will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 BROADWAY, [illegible]

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank will be held on TUESDAY, 9th January proximo.
The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
[illegible]

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on the second TUESDAY of January next, (9th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Southwestern Iron Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.
JAMES H. PULLMAN, Secretary.

THE CROTON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 17 Nassau-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. M. HEDDEN, Cashier.

GROCER'S NATIONAL BANK
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, 9th day of January, 1866, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free from government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2.
B. F. VAIL, Cashier.

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WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

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TO BONDHOLDERS
OF SCIOTA CO., OHIO.
Persons holding said bonds will please meet me at the Astor House, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 26th and 27th insts.
JOHN McDOWELL, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

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Also have for sale two mortgages on Brooklyn property. Apply as above.

OFFICE OF MUSK-RAT RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Musk-Rat Run Petroleum Company, of Venango County, Penn., for the election of a Board of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The polls will be open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
W. J. YOUNG, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at their banking-house, as above, on the second TUESDAY of January next, (9th prox.,) at 12 o'clock noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, 8th December, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY, will be held at the office of the company, No. 17 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 23d of January, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of directors, confirmation of the dividend on the stock, and the transaction of other business.
ELLIS POTTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen directors of this bank and three inspectors for the following election, will take place at the Banking House, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January ensuing.
The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock, P. M.
By order, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY,
No. 209 Walnut-st.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 3d proximo, at one o'clock P. M.
S. McHENRY, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 67 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
[illegible]

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 9th of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, [illegible]

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] Broadway, on MONDAY, the 1st day of January next. The poll will open at 10 and close at 11 o'clock A. M.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, [illegible]

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR [illegible] TEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board,
R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY,
MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., Dec. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company on Monday, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONTAUK S. M. CO., Nov. 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS COMpany will be held at the office, No. 171 Broadway, on the 27th day of December next.
CHARLES W. COPELAND, President.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUSTEES for the PHELPS AND GILLMORE GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at their office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 12th of January.
W. H. STURDEVANT, Acting Secretary.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL PERsons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain promissory note made by me, bearing date on or about the 15th inst., for the sum of $1,000, and payable to C. P. Riggs, as the same was obtained fraudulently and will not be paid.
HENRY NOBLE.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

H. CLEWS. GEO. H. BEND.
WM. B. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.
All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on all points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
OF SAVANNAH, GA.
CAPITAL...$500,000

Proposals in writing, for shares in the above, will be received by either of the undersigned Commissioners, who will meet to award the stock on the 2d day of January proximo, at the office of the NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 14 Broad-st.
JONATHAN THORNE, SAM'L D. BABCOCK,
MARTIN BATES, JOSEPH STUART,
WM. H. GUION, J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,
D. H. BALDWIN, L. P. MORTON,
of New-York.
ANDREW LOW, HENRY BRIGHAM,
of Savannah.

HART & PURCELL, C. W. PURCELL & Co.,
New-York. Richmond, Va.

HART & PURCELL,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 74 Broadway, and No. 9 New-st.,
Buy and sell government and other securities on commission, negotiate loans, make collections in all parts of the United States and Canada.
Deposits in gold and currency received, and interest allowed on daily balances.

CHARLES BONNER,
MINING ENGINEER,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

Inspects mining properties throughout the Pacific States and reports on their merits, conditions, methods of working, &c. Every description of mining work and machinery projected and executed. Mining enterprises in California and Nevada conducted in the most economical and advantageous manner. Special attention will be paid to all orders from the Atlantic States.

For the correct and faithful execution of all work entrusted to him, refers, by permission, to
Messrs. BARRON & CO., San Francisco.
W. C. RALSTON, Esq., San Francisco.
Messrs. PARROTT & CO., San Francisco.
WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, Esq., San Francisco.
Messrs. DONAHUE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco.
J. B. DICKINSON, Esq., New-York.
Hon. W. M. STEWART, U. S. S., Nevada.

NOTICE.

The stockholders of THE KENZUA PETROLEUM COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for thirteen trustees of said Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M. At the same time and place three inspectors will be chosen for the next annual election thereafter.
By order of the Board,
W. W. BALDWIN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD—COUpons of First Mortgage Bonds;
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds;
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD—Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds;
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD—Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds;
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—Coupons; and
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD—Coupons due Jan. 1, 1866,
Will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on the 2d day of January, less government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

WESTERN UNION,
UNITED STATES,
RUSSIAN EXTENSION,
INSULATED LINES,
AMERICAN,
} TELEGRAPH STOCKS FOR SALE.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NATIONAL,
AMERICAN,
UNITED STATES,
ADAMS,
NATIONAL BANKERS'.
} EXPRESS STOCKS FOR SALE.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks, and all description of securities not sold at the Stock Exchanges.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD CO., 14th-st., between Avenues A and B, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Company, and for Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at this office, on the 9th day of January proximo.
Polls open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. B. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY BOURBON CO.,
No. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on Monday, Jan. 8, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.
C. H. SANBORN, President.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER OF GREENWICH AND DEY STS., NORTH RIVER BANK BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.

ELECTION.—The annual election for directors of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
N. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, January 9, 1866, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1865.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS company will close on the 31st inst., and reopen on the 16th day of January next.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR 100 SHARES QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 4,134, in the name of Isaac H. Reed. Notice is hereby given that cause must be shown why a new certificate should not be issued therefor.
GEO. W. RYERSON, Jauncey Court.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company for six months, ending 31st inst., will be paid on and after Jan. 2 next.
The transfer books will be closed to that date.
By order HENRY V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, will be paid on and after the 2d of January next.
By order of the Board.
J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING CO.,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 19, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE FEBRUARY DIVIDEND OF 1866 TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared, from the earnings of the canal, a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the amount of the Preferred Stock, and a Dividend of Six per Cent. upon the amount of the Consolidated Stock—free of government tax—payable on the 10th day of January next, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, or to Stockholders resident in and near Philadelphia, at the Banking House of E. W. Clark & Co., in that city.

This Dividend is in anticipation, and in lieu of that which would otherwise be paid in February, 1866.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the 10th of January, inclusive.
JOHN RODGERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and Two (2) Per cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed this evening, and reopened on the morning of the 7th of January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

"THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS"—No. 516 Broadway, has, by its Trustees, declared a dividend, free from Government tax, on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1865, on sums of $5 and not exceeding $500, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and on larger sums at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable or credited to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866, and if not drawn is entitled to interest from 1st of January, the same as principal.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 15th day of January, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, and the government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY.—The Board of Directors of this Company, after reserving the sum of one hundred thousand dollars from the profits pursuant to resolution of Oct. 6, 1865, have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of their surplus profits, payable at the office of the company on and after Jan. 31, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 30th January, inclusive.
By order of the board.
CHAS. BUNYON, Secretary.

[illegible] NATIONAL BANK,
[illegible]

DIVIDEND.—[illegible] free [illegible] tax will [illegible] stockholders [illegible] transfer books will be closed to that date.
By order.
DAN'L V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
[illegible]

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per Cent., free of government tax, payable to stockholders on and after Tuesday, the 2d of January next.
N. GILBERT, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, free from government tax, payable on and after the second day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant until the 2d proximo, inclusive.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board.
G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

DEPOSITS made on or before January 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500 (free from Government tax), will be paid on and after Monday, January 15, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual interest on deposits, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums entitled thereto, (free of government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
No. 39 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the $1,000,000 cash capital stock of this company, will be paid at this office, (free from Government tax) on and after Jan. 2, 1866. Transfer books will be closed from on and after the 23d inst. until Jan. 2, 1866.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.
C. A. SMITH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from government tax, out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d of January.

The transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of government tax, payable after the first Monday of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 8, 1866.
G. I. SENEY, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. and the government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 2, 1866.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. and the government tax, payable, out of the profits of the bank, on and after Jan. 2, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 2d prox.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed until 2d of January, 1866. By order of the board.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1866.

Transfer books will be closed from the 23d to 31st Dec.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Tuesday, second day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed from 23d inst. to Jan. 3. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,
No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from government tax, out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d of January. The transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1866.
J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 47 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) per cent., payable on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, 1866. The Transfer Books will close on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., and re-open on MONDAY, Jan. 8, 1866. By order.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, and payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Friday, Jan. 5.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
December 18, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared, free of government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant until the 2d proximo.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' & DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Five per cent., free of government tax, from the earnings of the current six months, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 5th, 1866, from the net earnings of the past six months. The transfer books will be closed from 27th inst. until 6th proximo, inclusive.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent, free from government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer book will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. [illegible], 1865.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 1 3-4 per cent., free from government tax, due Jan. 1, 1866, on Joliet and Chicago Railroad stock and Alton and St. Louis Railroad stock, will be paid by the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, on the 2d proximo.
W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
Dec. 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF six (6) per cent., free of government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1866.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of twelve per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, and the government tax will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. By order of the board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 338 3D-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Fifth National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. free of government tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20 to Jan. 2, 1866.
RICHARD KELLY, President.

GROCERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after the second day of January next. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent., free from tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1866.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH will pay a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free of tax to its stockholders on MONDAY, the 2d of January next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, December 19, 1865.

LUMBER.

WELLS & BONTECOU,

OLD FIRM—BAKER, WELLS & CO.,
LUMBER DEALERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ESTABLISHED 1839.
YARDS—On West-st., between Houston and King and Houston and Clarkson sts., and Nos. 572 and 574 Washington-st.
STEAM MILL,
WASHINGTON-ST., corner of CLARKSON.
YARD OFFICE, No. 344 WEST-ST.
DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, No. 47 SOUTH-ST.
The particular attention of SHIPPERS and COUNTRY DEALERS is invited to our large first-class and well-assorted STOCK OF LUMBER, including SCANTLING, SHINGLES, YELLOW PINE FLOORING, STEP PLANK, &c., &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED ABOUT RETIRING from the photograph business, of long standing, and having many thousand negatives of persons throughout the country, offers them for sale. Those wishing their negatives before the 1st of February, by remitting $1, they will be sent to their address.
ANSON, No. 589 Broadway.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN EDUCATIONAL business, already well established and most lucrative, but which, by the aid of more capital, would be immensely increased. If preferred, a mere interest in the business will be sold. Apply at No. 37 Park-row, Room 19.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A ONE-HALF BARREL PACKAGE, Dec. 22, near Cortlandt-st. The owner can procure the same by paying for this advertisement and proving property, at No. 404 West Washington Market.

STRAYED FROM NO. 51 WEST NINTH-ST.—A little yellow SCOTCH TERRIER named "Don." $15 reward will be paid for his return to the above address.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, 1865,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 3,000 BALES MEMPHIS
AND
NEW-ORLEANS COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

PUBLIC SALE
AT THE FRANKFORD ARSENAL,
PHILADELPHIA.
On account of the United States,
On THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 18, 1866,
At 11 o'clock,
Will be sold by public sale,
GUNPOWDER, BY SAMPLE, viz.:
19,050 lbs. U. S. Powder, mixed, badly caked.
9,900 lbs. U. S. Cannon Powder, badly caked.
4,900 lbs. U. S. Mortar Powder, dirty and caked.
4,600 lbs. U. S. Powder, good mixed grain.
87,403 lbs. Confederate States Powder, good mixed grain.
4,167 lbs. Confederate States Powder, badly damaged.
This powder is stored at Fort Delaware.
Samples may be seen at the Watertown, Watervliet and Frankford Arsenals, and at the United States Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York.
When the interest of the government may require it the powder will be bid in.
Terms—United States Currency.
S. V. BENET,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. United States Army, Commanding.

25,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
AT AUCTION.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their THIRTY-FIRST AUCTION SALE OF COAL on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of December, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, at their new Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS
of FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of January next.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

Terms: Fifty cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the government tax of six cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

GOVERNMENT SALES.
SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1865.

The Quartermaster-General of the army directs that all government horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.

Sales will therefore take place at Giesboro, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.

A boat will leave the 6th-st. wharf every hour on the days of sale.

These horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.

Animals will be sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 13, 1865.

SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY CANNON.

Notice is hereby given that there will be sold at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at public auction, on the 10th and 11th days of January, 1866, at noon, a large lot of old navy cannon.

The cannon will be sold by the pound to the highest bidder. Terms cash, in government funds, one-half the purchase money to be paid at the end of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterward, at which time the cannon must be removed from the Navy-yard. Otherwise they will revert to the government.

Further information regarding the sale will be given on application to the Ordnance Officer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.
H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1865.

THE SALE OF UNITED STATES MILItary railroad material at Alexandria will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next.

In addition to the articles previously advertised there will be offered:
60,000 feet seasoned oak plank and timber.
1 new lathe, 36 feet long, 33 inches swing.
1 new vertical car-wheel borer.
1 second-hand planer.
1 engine-house, 35x86.
30 buildings, varying in size from 10x10 to 30x60.
1 wharf, foot of Franklin-st., containing 21,469 square feet.

Only a small proportion of the new material has been disposed of. Sale to commence at 10 A. M. Terms cash in government funds.

Vouchers for transportation will be received from railroad companies as cash.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Brigadier-General, A. Q. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction, on
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27,
At 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 83 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway,
CLOSING SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR OLD WINES, BRANDIES, SEGARS, &c., continued from 19th inst.

Also, a few very choice reserve lots, viz: Sherry, pale, brown and golden, of great age; a few demijohns of very old French brandy, Scotch whisky, and Bourbon, 20 years old. The catalogue will include very old London Dock, Jamaica, St. Croix, Grenada and Antique rums, Holland and English gins, old Madeiras, old white seal sherries, Stockwell's and McGibbar's Bourbon, very old rye whisky, old Irish whiskies, Hennessy, Otard & Goddard brandies. Also, an invoice of very select wines, brandies, &c., imported in cases of one dozen each, bottled in London by the oldest shipping-house in Great Britain. Also, lots remaining of the private stock, very rare.
ALSO,
The balance of the invoice of fine Havana cigars remaining from the sale of Dec. 19, consisting of Cabanas, Figaro, La Rosa, De Santiago, La Rosa and other favorite brands.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HORSE COUPE AND VICTORIE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 9½ A. M., at the private stable, No. 2 Neilson-place, (Mercer-st.,) between Waverley-place and 8th-st., to be sold without reserve, an elegant pair long tail bay horses, 16 hands high, 6 and 7 years old, sound, kind, very stylish and fast: can trot better than 3:15 together. Also, an elegant coupe, nearly new, for one or two horses. Also, a Victoria, several sets double and single harness; two suits of livery, blankets, robes, &c., &c. Can be seen daily at stable from 9 to 11 A. M. Also, a shifting-top wagon and double-harness.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNDERWRITER'S SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Battery,
About 1,600 bales of
DAMAGED COTTON,
balance of cotton saved from the fire at No. 15 State-st.

ARTISTS' FUND SALE.

The beautiful collection of pictures contributed by the artists are now on exhibition at the NATIONAL ACADEMY, cor. of 23d-st. and 4th-av., and will be sold on the evening of FRIDAY, Dec. 29, at 7½ o'clock, by H. H. Leeds & Miner, auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALE.—AT THE FRANKFORD ARsenal, Philadelphia, on account of the United States, —On THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 18, 1866, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at public sale; Gunpowder, by sample, viz.—19,050 pounds U. S. powder, mixed, badly caked; 9,900 pounds U. S. cannon powder, badly caked; 4,900 pounds U. S. mortar powder, dirty and caked; 4,600 pounds U. S. powder, good mixed grain; 87,403 pounds Confederate States powder, good mixed grain; 4,167 pounds Confederate States powder, badly damaged. This powder is stored at Fort Delaware. Samples may be seen at the Watertown, Watervliet, and Frankford Arsenals, and at the United States Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York. When the interest of the Government may require it the powder will be bid in. Terms—United States currency.
S. V. BENET,
Brevet-Lieut.-Col. U. S. A. Commanding.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and executed by and between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of [illegible] thousand and [illegible] hundred dollars being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance [illegible] unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-[illegible] [illegible] on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at 12 o'clock at noon, [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship [illegible], her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1864.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtd28

AUCTION SALES.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer, (late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.,) salesroom No. 28 Liberty-st., just below the Post-office.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
CHINA AND GLASSWARE, &C.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, 1865, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 2 South Ninth-st., near 1st-st., Williamsburgh, all the furniture contained in said house, viz.: Elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites in green plush, marble-top centre and fancy tables, rosewood etagere, fine French plate pier mirrors, crimson damask and lace curtains, two mahogany extension dining tables, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, &c., mahogany lounges and chairs in plush, fine mahogany secretary book-case, fine feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, &c.; very elegant white and decorated French China breakfast and dinner sets, four cases of very elegant and choice stuffed birds—one contains a fine specimen of the Northern Loon or Diver. Also, very fine rosewood piano-forte, ¾ round corners, 7-octave, Barmore, maker; new velvet carpets, fine Axminster rugs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c.; together with the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Liberty-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom:

Statuary, carrara, marble goods, vases, figures, busts, groups, tazzas, mantel ornaments, card receiver, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A fine assortment of Vienna and Parian goods for the holidays, Parian ware, work boxes, card boxes, music boxes, &c., &c.
ALSO,
An invoice of Paris-made ladies' hats of the finest material and of the latest styles.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the premises No. 396 Broadway, the old and well-known hotel known as the
CARLTON HOUSE:

The entire furniture and fixtures, stock, &c., of the above popular establishment, comprising furniture, bedsteads, beds, bedding, carpets, mirrors, parlor suites, oilcloths, &c., &c.; also, bar fixtures, wines, cigars, counters, chairs, marble-top tables, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNDERWRITERS' SALE OF
DAMAGED COTTON.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell, on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, 1865,
At 12 o'clock M., on the Battery,
ABOUT
1,000 BALES OF DAMAGED COTTON.
Balance of cotton saved from the fire at No. 15 State-st., New-York.
Also, on account of U. S. Government, LOT of HEMP and CLOTHING.

By J. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 27,
at 11 o'clock, within the store:
NEW CROP MALAGA RAISINS.
500 half boxes Layers,
1,400 quarter boxes Layers, } Deluis brand.
200 quarter boxes Bunch,
Landing ex *Chispa*, in prime order.
PECAN NUTS—120 barrels and 4 tierces prime new crop.
70 bags paper shell Texas Pecan Nuts in prime order.
30 half kegs Muscatel Raisins.
125 boxes Valencia Raisins.
25 boxes Shelled Almonds.
200 kegs and 200 half kegs Almeria Grapes, in prime order.

ROBERT HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.

Boston and French Flint Glassware, by ROBERT HAYDOCK, THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 101 Liberty-st. 300 packages Boston Flint Glassware, goblets, wines, champagnes, decanters, 8, 9 and 10 bowls, celeries, nappies, &c. 20 barrels ½ and ¼-pint common tumblers, 290 boxes Pittsburgh chimneys, 50 cases French Flint Glass, 2 crates W. G. ware; also, an open stock of cut and pressed glassware.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOLIDAY FANCY GOODS.
BRONZES, CLOCKS, STATUETTES, NECESSARIES, GILT and ORMOLU GOODS, WORK-BOXES, ODORS, BIJOUTERIES, GLOVE, CIGAR STANDS, THIS DAY, at No. 60 Liberty-st., at 11 A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—John B. Morris against John A. Stevens, Jr., and Margaret A. Stevens, his wife, Robert Morris, and Mary E. Morris, his wife, George A. Robbins, and Susan A. Robbins, his wife, Frances Morris, Martha C. Babcock, Francis U. Johnston, and Margaret A. Johnston, his wife, Elizabeth A. Babcock, Henry C. Babcock, and Caroline B. Babcock, his wife, Martha R. Babcock and Susan A. Babcock.—In Partition.

In pursuance of an order made by the Supreme Court in this action, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that all persons having any general lien or incumbrance by judgment or decree, or otherwise, on any undivided share or interest of any of the parties in said action, in the lands and premises sought to be partitioned in said action, and hereinafter described, or any part thereof, are required to produce to the undersigned, Charles A. Peabody, referee appointed in this action by the above-mentioned order, at his office, number 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1866, proof of all such liens and incumbrances respectively, together with satisfactory evidence of the amount due thereon, and to specify the nature of such incumbrances, and the dates thereof respectively. The lands and premises sought to be partitioned in said action, are described as follows, that is to say:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being on the easterly side of Broadway, and which, taken together, are bounded and contain as follows: Commencing at a point on the said easterly side of Broadway, distant about twenty-nine feet northeasterly from the northeasterly corner of Broadway and Fulton-street; thence running southeasterly one hundred feet six inches to the westerly line of a lot fronting on Fulton-street, at a point distant about twenty-nine feet from the northeasterly side of Fulton-street; thence running northeasterly fifty-nine feet to the land lately occupied by and known as Barnum's Museum; thence northwesterly one hundred and three feet six inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southwestwardly, along the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-nine feet to the place of beginning; the said two lots of land being now known as numbers 214 and 216 Broadway.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate partly in the rear of the above-described lots; commencing at a point in the southeasterly line of said lots, distant about forty-four feet six inches from the northeasterly side of Fulton-street; thence running southeastwardly twenty-three feet; thence running northeastwardly about twenty-four feet; thence running southeastwardly about twenty-four feet; thence running northeastwardly twenty-seven feet; thence running northwestwardly twenty-four feet; thence running northeastwardly nine feet five inches; thence running northwestwardly twelve feet six inches; thence running northeastwardly thirty-two feet ten inches to the southerly line of Ann-street, as it formerly ran; thence northwestwardly nine feet nine inches; thence southwestwardly ninety-two feet one inch to the place of beginning.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Second Ward of the said City of New-York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit., northeasterly, by the southwesterly line or side of Ann-st., as the same has been widened and improved, nine feet and six inches; southwesterly by land belonging to the estate of J. ARDEN, nine feet and seven inches; northwesterly by land formerly the part of Ann-st., and now or lately belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, four feet nine inches; and southeasterly by land formerly part of Ann-st., and now or lately belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, four feet and seven inches, be the same more or less, which said deed or indenture was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, in Liber 264 of conveyances, page 478.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1865.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Referee,
No. 161 Broadway.
S. CAMBRELENG, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n29-law6wW*

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
Free of Government Tax.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 2, *will receive interest as from* 1. Jan.

CITIZENS SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from Government Tax, paid on deposits made on or before Jan. 2.
Open every day for the reception of deposits and payments of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under. Five per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
Deposits made now draw interest from 1st January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits will commence to draw interest immediately on the first day of the month following date of the deposit.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE from government tax.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
corner 26th-st. and 3d-avenue.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST 6 PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE OF tax, allowed by Union Dime Savings Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The undersigned offers for sale
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
his large stock of Champagne, Claret, Burgundy, Sauterne, Muscat, Sherry, Port, and Malaga Wines.
All goods warranted strictly pure.
Send for a price list, or apply to J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FEW CLARANCES AND COUPES OF our own make will be sold $200 less than the former prices till Jan. 1. 300 new and second hand carriages at reduced prices.
JOHN C. HAM,
No. 10 East 4th-st., corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT SHIFTING-TOP WAGON, one express wagon. Also, three sets harness and one black mare. For particulars, apply to WM. A. READ, butter-stand, Nos. 51 and 55 Centre Market, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands the business; is a good baker; willing to do the coarse washing; has lived in the best of families; city references. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, a situation to take care of children, waitress or other light work in a respectable family; has no objections to go in the country. Inquire at No. 324 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and waitress, with excellent city reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl 27 years of age, of good education and experienced in housekeeping, as housekeeper, seamstress or children's nurse, in some first-class family; best references given. Address F. L., Box No. 3,070 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid; is a good sewer; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; is only a short time in the country. Apply at No. 290 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor right.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as housemaid or parlor-maid; best references will be given by her last employer. Apply at No. 56 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, between 11 and 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY-recommended Welsh woman as a companion to an invalid or to accompany a family to Europe. Address A. M., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call for three days, at No. 174 East 38d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and well-recommended woman, in city or country, as cook and laundress; understands the business in all its branches; would do housework.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as cook and to assist in the washing; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 287 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and to take care of grown-up children, and to do plain sewing; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of city reference. Apply at No. 216 West 36th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH COOK, with excellent city reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; does the coarse washing, an excellent baker. Wages, $12. Call No. 192 East 21st-st.

A RESPECTABLE AND REFINED lady, having much leisure, will do copying at her home for a lawyer, publisher or any one desiring such services; can do writing in many styles of common English, old English and German text; moderate terms accepted. Address Mrs. E., Box No. 72, Hoboken, N. J.

MALES.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN LIBERALLY EDUcated, (nearly prepared for the bar,) possessed of energy, business experience and ambition, desires a clerkship or agency for some leading wholesale house, or would devote his attention to manufacturing; is willing to become interested as partner to the extent of a few thousand dollars in some fully established business to which his services may be exclusively given, or is otherwise open to engagement; the highest testimonials as to character and reliableness offered from leading merchants of this city. Address, for two days, N. R. G., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotchman of liberal education, just arrived in the United States, as clerk, bookkeeper or otherwise, in a store, warehouse, newspaper, solicitor's or public office or other counting-house; has had many years experience as a clerk and book-keeper, and has also had a newspaper connection of four years; is willing to go West, Southwest or South, and to make himself generally useful to any party with whom he may engage. If necessary, he could advance a couple of hundred dollars either in the way of a share in the business, a guarantee for intromissions, or an inducement to a remunerative engagement. Address A. S. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in some mercantile house, either in or out of the city; is a rapid penman, and quick at figures; has been in the business office of a newspaper some years; can produce excellent references as to character and business qualities. Address H., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has had twelve years' experience in the importing, fancy, dry goods, hosiery and notion business as salesman; has a large trade, and can give good references. Address S. B. C., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one that understands all its branches, laying out of new places, draining, and taking care of horses; is middle aged; the best of reference. Address JOHN HIGGINS, Clifton, S. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man of sixteen years' experience in this country; has a thorough knowledge of his business; can produce first-class city references. Address P. H., No. 80 West 28th-st., or Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, either in the city or country, by a young man who has had a number of years' experience and can produce first-class testimonials as to character and capability. Address R. F., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION; understands gardening, the care of a horse, cow and furnace; is willing to be useful; the best of reference given. Address D. S., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man; thoroughly understands the business; the best city reference; no objection to the country. Address M. Y., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and gardener; can milk and make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address P. F., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, IN city or country, by a single Protestant man; perfectly understands his business; has good references. Address J. P., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; the best of reference given from his last employer. Address J. S. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN A HARDWARE store as porter, one who had 16 years experience in weighing and marking iron, &c. Address J. C., Nos. 36 and 38 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man a situation as waiter or footman; has most satisfactory recommendations from city families. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man of long experience in the care and management of horses, harness and carriages. Address P. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOUNTIES TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Discharged soldiers who enlisted previous to July, 1863, are requested to call at our office and sign a petition to Congress, asking for the passage of a law granting them bounties, &c., equal to those who enlisted subsequently. This class embraces all those who have been discharged for sickness, wounds, promotion, or expiration of term of service.
H. J. RAMSDELL & CO.,
No. 40 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

FEEDER-BOYS—WANTED, TWO OR THREE boys to feed and point on Adams' and cylinder presses. Apply at No. 1 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A LADY WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the cleaning and dyeing business, to take charge of an office in this city; situation permanent; salary liberal. Address, stating age and full particulars, DYER, Station A, Spring-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, IN A wholesale store; one of good character and not afraid of work, may apply at No. 316 Washington-st., to A. HALLIDAY.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND FINE SEAMstress, a girl competent to take charge of an infant. Apply at No. 12 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER BY AN IMporting house. Reply, stating references and salary, to Box No. 3,893 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS IMPORTING house, a boy not under 17 years old. Address Box No. 1,423 Post-office.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS CAR builders and coach trimmers in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN AS BUYer for the shawl department, at LEE, BLISS & CO.'S, Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CANVASSERS. Apply at MARTIN & FULKERSON'S, No. 284 Pearl-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, (the oldest express in America,) as their rates are low, and instructions have been given to their drivers and messengers to handle these compliments of friendship with great care. Wagons will be sent to stores and residences, if notice is sent (by mail or otherwise,) to their office, No. 65 Broadway. They forward to all places in the
EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.

NOTHING BUT TABLES.
THE
BEST EXTENSION TABLES,
Oak, walnut, mahogany and other woods, in every variety of style, finish and price.
As I confine myself to the manufacture and sale of Extension Tables exclusively, I am prepared to sell them as low, if not lower, than any other house in the city. Persons wishing to buy will find it to their interest to call.
WILLIAM HEERDT,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS. (late J. H. Belter & Co.), No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

An extensive assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, in every variety and style. All goods warranted.
WM. H. LEE, No. 199 Fulton-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also solid Chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting a general Exchange and Banking business in the City of New-York and Richmond, Va., under the style of C. W. PURCELL & CO., in Richmond, Va., and HART & PURCELL, in New-York. Offices No. 74 Broadway and No. 9 New-st.
BENJAMIN HART,
C. W. PURCELL.

HAVING FORMED A PARTNERSHIP with Mr. R. W. LEWIN, I will hereafter continue the Cotton Brokerage business under the firm of LEWIN & LAIGHTON, at my present offices, No. 121 Pearl-st., corner of Hanover.
M. F. LAIGHTON.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 10.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 31.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER R. M. S. S. JAVA are requested to be on board, at the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, at 12 o'clock noon, THIS DAY.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,500	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
QUEEN....SATURDAY, Dec. 16
HELVETIA....SATURDAY, Dec. 23
VIRGINIA....SATURDAY, Dec. 30
SCOTLAND....SATURDAY, Jan. 6
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:
ARAGO....HENRY A. GADSDEN....Nov. 25, 1865.
FULTON....JAMES A. WOTTON....Dec. 23, 1865.
ARAGO....HENRY A. GADSDEN....Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON....JAMES A. WOTTON....Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO....HENRY A. GADSDEN....March 17, 1866.
FULTON....JAMES A. WOTTON....April 14, 1866.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin....$132 50 | Second cabin....$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON....3,204 tons....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE....3,204 tons....900-horse power
EUROPE....3,204 tons....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III....3,500 tons....1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT....(Building)....Great power.
PEREIRE....(Building)....Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS....(Building)....Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.
EUROPE....A. DUCHESNE....FRIDAY....Jan. 5
WASHINGTON....M. SURMONT....FRIDAY....Feb. 2
Carrying only cabin passengers.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LIMERICK....THURSDAY....Dec. 28
ETNA....SATURDAY....Dec. 30
CITY OF MANCHESTER....WEDNESDAY....Jan. 3
EDINBURGH....SATURDAY....Jan. 6
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....33
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35, Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE.
Steam to Liverpool, Glasgow and the Irish ports.
BRITANNIA....SATURDAY, Dec. 30.
CALEDONIA....SATURDAY, Jan. 13.
Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage, $30, in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
Passengers will please come direct to the office, as this company do not employ runners.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITISH iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. E. DIXON, will sail as above, from Pier No. 3 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 28. For passage at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, and MONDAY, Jan. 29.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., promptly, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
P. S.—The favorite steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Jan. 3.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO, calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, and Bahia every trip.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch regularly on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.
THE HAVANA,
M. R. GREENE, Commander,
will leave
ON FRIDAY, THE 29TH DECEMBER.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight, at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THE OLD LINE.
From Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond.
STEAMERS GO TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant sidewheel steamships,
NIAGARA,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Leaves New-York every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA,
ADOLPH L. KING, Commander,
Leaves New-York every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Bills of lading signed at the wharf.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.
Goods to and from all parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, &c., forwarded by the company's agents free of commission.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCREEY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 68 South-st.
Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

FOR MOBILE—MERCHANTS' LINE.
Goes to the wharf with all her cargo. To sail on SATURDAY, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
The fine A 1 fast-sailing side-wheel steamship DACOTAH, WM. JONES, Master, now loading at Pier No. 4 East River.
For freight apply to
MURRAY & NEPHEW, No. 62 South-st.,
or JAMES W. ELWELL & CO., No. 51 South-st.
A. J. INGERSOLL & CO., Agents, Mobile.

COMMERCIAL LINE OF U. S. M. STEAMSHIPS FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
FAIRBANKS, Capt. WM. POWELL.
WM. P. CLYDE, Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS.
WASHINGTON, Capt. O. CHICHESTER.
The A 1 steamship WM. P. CLYDE is now receiving freight and will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M. Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st., or JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first class steamship
STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Master,
is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 14, East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, 30th December, at 3 P. M.
The first-class and reliable steamship COMMANDER, TERRY, Master, will follow.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, [illegible] for ASPINWALL, [illegible] from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
DECEMBER.
30th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
JANUARY.
11th. ATLANTIC, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
[illegible] NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Departures of the [illegible] connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; [illegible] for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of [illegible] touch at MANZANILLO.
THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$300 $200 $100
A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT TO CALIFORNIA.
The PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail from Pier No. 42 North River on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
Commencing with this steamer, we shall CLASSIFY FREIGHT, and have so REDUCED RATES that shippers will be enabled to forward a large proportion of goods VIA THE ISTHMUS that have heretofore sought other modes of transportation.
Tables of classification, rates, &c., furnished at our freight-offices.
SHIPPERS MUST BE PARTICULAR TO SEND WITH EACH CARTLOAD A MEMORANDUM OF CONTENTS AND WEIGHT OF EACH CASE.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
First Class. $225. Second Class. $125. Third Class. $50.
The Central American Transit Company will sell passage tickets at above rates,
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO,
sailing from New-York on the splendid steamer
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
from Pier No. 29 North River, at NOON on Jan. 20.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Apply early for your tickets by a remittance by mail, or at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.
For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.
Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.
No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.
Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.
All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.
Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.
California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.
Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship COSTA RICA will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 30th, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
N. B.—This company will not dispatch a steamer on Wednesday, 27th inst., and the COSTA RICA will not commence to receive freight until Thursday morning, 28th inst.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.
The elegant steamship
CREOLE,
N. ANDERSON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st., for the above ports, on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.
All bills of lading signed at the wharf.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship NESHANNOCK, Capt. J. H. WINCHESTER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with most luxurious accommodations, $60.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & Co.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class fast sailing steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. S. H. DOLLARD, will sail from Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North river.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ALDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The New-York built, very fast and new steamship GRANADA, RODNEY BAXTER, Master, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD
MONEKA....Capt. WM. MARSHMAN
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
sails on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
FROM PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDEWHEEL LINE.
The splendid sidewheel steamship SAN SALVADOR, JOSHUA ATKINS, Commander, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's Line, will sail for Savannah, direct, from Pier No. 2, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Freights to all parts of Georgia, Florida and Northern Alabama, forwarded by our agent at Savannah, free of commission.
Rates furnished by the undersigned.
The steamer SAN JACINTO follows Jan. 6, 1866.
The passenger accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed. Apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 2 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah,
B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT,
STAR LINE.
Connecting with railroad throughout Georgia and Florida.
The first-class United States mail steamships
CONSTITUTION....GREENMAN, Commander.
AMERICA....LINDT, Commander.
NEVADA....CARPENTER, Commander.
WEYBOSSET....PARISH, Commander.
THE CONSTITUTION
will sail from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agent in Savannah, BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.
Freights received on our covered Pier No. 13 North River, at all times during the day.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.
Connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The first-class steamships
LEO, MERRILL, Commander.
VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander.
ZODIAC, DEARBORN, Commander.
The entirely new and fast-sailing steamship LEO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY & NEPHEW, No. 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.
A first-class steamship will leave Pier No. 4 North River at 3 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY of each week, landing cargo in Savannah on Monday morning.
The new and first-class steamship
HUNTER,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will leave on THURSDAY, Dec. 28.
For freight or first-class passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
For deck passage apply on board.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.
The TYBEE follows in January.

PORTLAND STEAMSHIPS—CHANGE OF PIER.—The business of the New-England Steamship Company's Portland line of steamers, will be removed on Jan. 1, 1866, from Pier No. 9, North River, to Pier No. 38, East River, foot of Market-st. This new wharf is covered with a substantial water-proof building, affording thorough protection to inward and outward cargoes.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO, No. 86 West-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES.
MR. JOHN GOWANS,
AT E. & G. W. BLUNT'S,
No. 179 Water-st.,
invites the attention of gentlemen desiring fine timepieces, to his superior watches, his own make, either chronometer or lever movements, which he guarantees to keep time equal to the best imported watches. Mr. Gowans received the only premiums awarded at the American Institute Fair of 1865, for watches and marine chronometers. He has also an assortment of imported watches at various prices.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are sole agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—FIFTY-TWO GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and SEVENTEEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.
Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,
are now acknowledged the best instruments in America as well as in Europe, having taken thirty-two First Premiums, Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with two hundred and sixty-nine pianos, from all parts of the world.
Among the many and most valuable improvements introduced by Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS in their Piano-fortes,
THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS
is directed to their
PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT.
The value and importance of this invention having been practically tested, in all their grands and highest-price square Piano-fortes, and admitted to be the greatest improvement of modern times, they now announce that they have determined to introduce their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" in every Piano-forte manufactured by them, without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap the full advantage of this great improvement.
Extract from the testimonial of the most distinguished Artists to STEINWAY & SONS:
Among the chief points of the uniform excellence of the STEINWAY Pianos are:
Greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness, and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and, above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch.
We therefore consider the STEINWAY Pianos in all respects the best instruments made in this country or in Europe, use them solely and exclusively ourselves in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the public.
S. B. MILLS, WM. MASON, A. H. PEASE,
ROBERT GOLDBECK, ROBERT HELLER, F. L. RITTER,
HENRY C. TIMM, WM. BERGE, THEO. EISFELD,
GEO. W. MORGAN, E. MUZIO, C. BERGMANN,
THEO. THOMAS, CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK,
And many others.
STEINWAY & SONS'
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 and 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE NEW GOLD MEDAL PIANO.
LINDEMAN & SONS'
CELEBRATED AND UNEQUALED
PATENT CYCLOID PIANO-FORTES
Were awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute
The
FIRST-PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL.
FOR
NOVELTY, SUPERIORITY AND EXCELLENCE.
Similar testimonials were awarded these Unequaled Instruments at the State Fairs of Michigan, Indiana, Kansas, and wherever they have been Exhibited in Competition during 1865. The Cycloid Piano has superiority of actual melodious power, and a purity and vocality of tone, a perfection of touch, a just mechanical construction, and will stand in tune longer than any other form of piano. N. B.—Warranted for six years. Warerooms, No. 2 Le Roy-place, Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway.
Send for our new Gold Medal Circular.

THE TRINITY ANTHEMS,
(As used in Trinity Church, New-York.)
COMPOSED BY
HENRY S. CUTLER, Mus., Doc.
Volume 1 of this superb collection of Anthems is now ready. The words of these Anthems are literally from the Holy Scriptures, and make close application to the various Feasts and Fasts of the Christian Year, from the first Sunday in Advent to the fifth Sunday in Lent.
The work is splendidly issued, in royal octavo form, and substantially bound in cloth.
Price, $3 per copy. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.
WM. A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway,
New-York.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
Great bargains for the holidays. Pianos at reduced prices for the Holiday Week, at T. S. BERRY'S, No. 593 Broadway.
PIANOS AND ORGANS TO LET.

MR. HENRY HOOPER, JR.,
TEACHER OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.
Address at the music-store of L. M. Jacobs, 207 8th-av.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

AT CHAMBERS', 8TH-ST., CORNER 4TH-AV.—Elegant upright "Boudoir" Pianos in fine rosewood cases at moderate prices. Also a variety of superbly finished square pianos at lower prices than any other first-class house.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, New-York.

"SILVER TRUMPETS," GRAND MARCH, 35c.; Harmony in the Dome of St. Peter's, 20c. "Silver Trumpets" complete, as played at Rome on Christmas Day, 50c., mailed free.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

E. BLOOMFIELD'S PIANOS ARE NOT surpassed for power, quality or durability. Prices low. Warranted for five years. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 29 and 31 King-st., between Varick and Macdougal sts.

I HAVE HEARD SWEET MUSIC STEALING—Beautiful new song and chorus, 30c. "Noontide Dream," serenade by Balfe, 35c.; for guitar, 30c. "It was my Mother's Voice," 35c.; for guitar, 30c.; violin, 15c.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

PIANO-FORTES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, of every style, at prices from $100 to $150, lower than any other in the city, of equal quality. Two second-hand Pianos for sale—$60 and $125.
CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 726 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GIFT PIANOS ELEGANTLY finished in superb rosewood cases, for sale at moderate prices, by
T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st.,
Corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

HAINES BRO.'S PIANOS.—ACKNOWLEDGED to be the best in America; first premium awarded whenever exhibited; full satisfaction guaranteed. For sale, on reasonable terms, at the manufacturers', No. 360 2d-av., corner 21st-st.

A HANDSOME ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, $160; celebrated maker. Mahogany pianoforte, $80; magnificent seven-octave, short time used, for half price; assortment of piano-fortes at manufacturers' prices. McDONALD & CO., No. 20 4th-av.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PIANOS THIS month, at BARMORE'S Warerooms, No. 346 Bleecker-st. Seventeen prize medals. Warranted five years. Fine second-hand Pianos cheap.

PIANOS TO LET.—J. M. PELTON. PIANOS, organs and melodeons. Sole depot of the celebrated Peloubet organs and melodeons, No. 811 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the best and most reliable pianos made; overstrung, agraffe and all improvements. Wholesale and retail at Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247, 249 28th-st., near 9th-av.

A FEW OF THE ESTEY ORGANS, WITH the celebrated VOX HUMANA TREMOLO, for sale. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere or you will regret it afterward. G. G. SAXE, No. 131 Grand-st.

A VERY GOOD ROSEWOOD PIANO IN complete order, worth the attention of those wishing a good and cheap instrument, for sale at No. 121 East 59th-st.

A TENOR DESIRES PRIVATE INSTRUCTION. Address, stating terms and references, P. NELSON, Box No. 3,730 Post-office.

BOARDMAN & GRAY'S PIANO-FORTES. A full assortment of these splendid instruments for sale at the depot, No. 748 Broadway.

LECTURES.

"ACROSS THE CONTINENT."
HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.
Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor elect, will preside.
Lecture at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7 o'clock.
Tickets for the reserved circle (no others sold in advance,) 50 cents. For sale at the Astor House and at the St. Nicholas, Metropolitan and Fifth-av. Hotels. Also, at American News Co., 121 Nassau-st.; *Tribune* Office; Brentano's, 708 Broadway; Miller & Matthews, 757 Broadway; Macfarland's, corner Broadway and 23d-st., and (if not all sold before) at the 8th-st. entrance on the evening of the lecture. The holders of tickets for the reserved circle are requested, to save confusion, to enter on the 3d-av. side. No tickets sold at that entrance.
Tickets for the unreserved part of the hall, 25 cents; sold only at the 8th-st. entrance on the evening of the lecture.

SPIRITS LECTURE THROUGH MISS DOTEN, "What Constitutes Human Beings? By what Process Outwrought? What the Attributes of Immortal Beings? And man's Destiny," is postponed till next week.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
The new and staunch side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, 900 tons burden, GEO. B HALL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 38, North River, foot of Jay-street, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 148 Pearl-st. Fare $2.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

TUG STEAMER FOR SALE.
Tug-steamer GEN. U. S. GRANT, 67 feet long by 16½ feet beam and 6 feet hold; high-pressure engine 17 by 17. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway, (opposite New-York Hotel.)
Sole Lessee and Manager....Miss LUCY RUSHTON.
THE NEW-YORK THEATRE,
which has been built in the short space of sixteen days, was opened
ON SATURDAY EVENING, with
TREMENDOUS ECLAT,
WITH A FIRST-CLASS COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK FAVORITES,
with Sheridan's sterling Comedy of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
which will be repeated
EVERY EVENING, until further notice,
with the following
POWERFUL CAST:
Sir Peter Teazle....Mr. G. M. Walcot
Sir Oliver Surface....Mr. Harry Pearson
Joseph Surface....[illegible]
Charles Surface....[illegible]
Crabtree....[illegible]
Sir Benjamin Backbite....[illegible]
Rowley....[illegible]
Careless....[illegible]
Snake....[illegible]
Trip....Mr. Davies
Sir Harry....Mr. Jones
Sir Toby....Mr. Thompson
Lady Teazle....Miss Lucy Rushton
Mrs. Candor....Mrs. Clara Maeder
Lady Sneerwell....Mrs. Mark Smith
Maria....Mrs. A. W. Young
The orchestra will be under the leadership of Mr. H. Tissington.
The scenery is by Messrs. Wallack, Thorne, Hilliard, Jr., and assistants.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Parquet Circle....75c.
Orchestra Chairs....$1 50
Dress Circle....50c.
Balcony Seats....1 00
Balcony Private Boxes....$5, $6 and 7 00
Private Boxes....10 00
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer....Mr. H. H. DAVIS
Stage Manager....Mr. J. SCHONBERG
Box office open from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M. Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1865.
Engagement for a limited period only, of the distinguished artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear for the
THIRD TIME AT THIS THEATRE,
AS
MIAMI,
(The Huntress of the Mississippi,)
and MADAME ST. AUBERT,
in Buckstone's renowned drama, in three acts, entitled the
GREEN BUSHES;
OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
SCENERY....by....HILLIARD
COSTUMES....by....PHILIPPE
APPOINTMENTS....by....WALLIS
ALL NEW.
Mr. J. W. Collier, Ralton, J. Nunan, George Becks, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Danvers, Holmes, Barry, Neal, Rendle, &c., Misses Alice Placide, Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c., &c., in the cast.
Act I—Ireland on the Galway Coast, 1745.
Act II—America, the Valley of the Mississippi, 1747.
Act III—Ireland, the Hill of Howth and Dublin City, 1748.
THURSDAY, MISS LUCILLE WESTERN
will appear, for the fourth time in this theatre, in the
GREEN BUSHES.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.) 30 cents.
Seats secured six days in advance.

EXTRA CIRCUS PERFORMANCE EVERY MORNING, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK, during this week, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON,
Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
BRILLIANT HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS!

MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
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until further notice, for the especial accommodation of
JUVENILES AND FAMILY PARTIES,
when the great Equestrian Star,
MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
and the entire company, will appear.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½,
will be presented a series of
The most superb EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES ever witnessed in America,
introducing
THE LARGEST TROUPE,
THE MOST TALENTED ARTISTES,
AND THE FINEST STUD OF BEAUTIFUL AND HIGHLY-TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES
ever brought together on this side of the Atlantic.
THE CHAMPION RIDER,

MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
will appear in his extraordinary performance upon a
SWIFT BAREBACK STEED,
BOTH AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP,
WONDERFUL ACROBATIC EXPLOITS,
ELEGANT GYMNASTIC EXERCISES AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES,
in every variety, may here be witnessed, produced with a brilliancy and effect
NEVER EQUALED IN THIS COUNTRY;
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS AND ACROBATS
will appear
BOTH AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held at the Institution, 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 12 o'clock, M. The Annual Reports will be read, and Trustees, Managers, &c., elected for the ensuing year. After the close of the services, the children's Christmas Tree will be exhibited and tables of refreshments, &c., be in readiness.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, MR. STEPHEN MASSETT to-night gives his clever serio-comic oration "DRIFTING ABOUT." To commence at 8 o'clock. Col. Pipes recites the "Vagabonds" and "Beautiful Snow," for the last time.

EXTRA CIRCUS PERFORMANCE EVERY MORNING, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK, during this week, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.
The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SEELY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
AT 11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,
taking passengers for Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Otsion, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.
At 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.
Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.
Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.
Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. S. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 6, 1865, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
11 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35, 4:25 and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you wish to know. Losses, diseases, numbers, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
[illegible]
and
[illegible]
and as
[illegible]
WEDNESDAY—LAST NIGHT
but Three of
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
Shakespeare's most [illegible] the
COMEDY OF ERRORS
and
ROBERT MACAIRE.

EXTRA CIRCUS PERFORMANCE EVERY MORNING, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK, during this week, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager....G. L. FOX.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MISS FANNY HERRING
Will appear in one of her popular characters,
WANDERING STEENIE.
W. H. WHALLEY, Miss R. DENVIL, LEWIS, MESTAYER.
THE SNOW BIRD.
Miss FANNY HERRING, G. L. FOX, W. MARDEN.
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.
G. L. FOX, C. K. FOX, Mlle. MARTINETTI.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. W. H. WHALLEY.

444. AMERICAN THEATRE. BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor....R. W. BUTLER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
NEW NOVELTIES EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
EVERY PRODUCTION A SUCCESS
BY
THE FAMOUS TROUPE.
The new and original Fairy, Musical, Pantomimical Spectacle, entitled
THE LAST NAIL;
OR, THE FAIRIES OF THE LAUGHING WATERS.
Produced in a style of gorgeous magnificence. New and beautiful scenery; splendid properties; startling mechanical effects, &c. The cast embracing the entire
STRENGTH OF THE TROUPE.
THE BEAUTIFUL BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE CORPS DE ETHIOPE.
See small bills of the day.
Doors open at 6, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

EXTRA CIRCUS PERFORMANCE EVERY MORNING, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK, during this week, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

MEDICAL.

SAVE THE DEAR LITTLE ONES!!!!
No child has died from croup where
"BRUCE & CO'S CROUP CURE"
has been used, and the directions followed. Sold by all druggists.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
400 pages, 100 illustrations. Price $1 50. Contents tables mailed free. Book sent by mail, postage-paid, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 406 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 182 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

PILES, VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, FISTULA, RUPTURE—Their modern treatment and radical cure—SCALPEL No. 46, edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., 64 pages, elegantly printed cuts; 50 cents. EVERARDUS WARNER, Vesey-st., Astor House, or Box No. 3,121. For full set of the SCALPEL in volumes, (six—pages 500 each,) at $18, apply to the Editor, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR FEMALES, No. 7 Beach-st., New-York, conducted by Dr. DURANT & CO., is fitted up elegantly, expressly for the convenience of ladies requiring nursing during confinement, and the utmost attention is paid to the comfort and welfare of the patient. The strictest confidence always observed. Competent nurses in constant attendance.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK AFTER reading the new edition of that popular illustrated medical work "*Human Frailty*." Price 25 cents. By Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Mailed free. Consultation as usual.

DR. DURANT OFFERS, WITH CONFIDENCE to the ladies, his celebrated remedy for the removal of all irregularities or obstructions; relieves after all other so-called remedies have failed. Ladies, try it. Office No. 7 Beach-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. POWELL, NO. 126 WEST NINTH-ST., a few doors from Broadway, can be consulted confidentially by either sex, for any disease.

DR. DURANT INSURES THE LADIES a speedy relief from all special irregularities and obstructions at one interview. No. 7 Beach-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN CAN, WITH CONFIDENCE consult Dr. LEWIS, at his old-established office, No. 7 Beach-st., three doors from West Broadway, New-York.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
SURPASSING ATTRACTION.
HOLIDAY WEEK. HOLIDAY WEEK.
EXTRA CIRCUS PERFORMANCE
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EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
DURING THE WEEK.
AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 7¼;
FAIRY HOLIDAY SPECTACLE,
DWANGEE, THE ARAB;
OR, THE
FAIRY GUARDIAN of the MAGIC WELL.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES and EFFECTS.

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SPLENDID ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
LARGEST COLLECTION of LIVING CURIOSITIES ever grouped in the
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GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE of the LARGEST GIANTS in the World.
NOAH ORR, Ohio Giant, 8 feet 2 inches high.
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ANDREW HARSEN, Norwegian giant, 8 feet high.
THREE of the SMALLEST DWARFS ever seen.
MAJOR COLVIN, aged 11, 21 inches high, weighs 15 lbs.
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MISS LIZZIE READ, the Miniature Lady.
JOHN BATTERSBY, Living Skeleton, weighing 67 lbs.
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A MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN and celebrated
SNAKE CHARMER,
HANDLES THE LARGEST LIVING SNAKES.
TWO BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS.
THREE-HORNED BULL. AN ALBINO BOY.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASSBLOWERS.
A GLASS STEAM ENGINE IN MOTION.
The best Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, and over
100,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS 7¾.
GRAND HOLIDAY COMBINATION.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the GREAT COMEDIAN,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
Who will appear
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
In his two famous characterizations of
MOSE AND SAM,
To commence with the brilliant comedy of
SAM.
SAM....Mr. Chanfrau.
LAURA....Miss Olive Logan.
To conclude with the two act local drama of
MOSE.
MOSE....Mr. Chanfrau.
On Friday evening, Dec. 29, Benefit of Dr. WALDEN. Author of SAM.
13TH SAM MATINEE, SATURDAY, DEC. 30.
The eminent comedian, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, appears at this Theatre Jan. 8.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1865.
MR. STEPHEN MASSETT.
"JEEMS PIPES OF PIPESVILLE."
FOR THE LAST TIME IN NEW-YORK,
Prior to his departure for Central Park;
In his celebrated serio-comic monologue,
DRIFTING ABOUT,
OR
SKETCHES OF TRAVEL IN MANY LANDS;
In which he introduces the two great Sensational Poems (originally recited by him.)
THE VAGABONDS AND BEAUTIFUL SNOW,
Also his wonderful imitations of
ANNA BISHOP AND EDWIN FORREST.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Tickets 50 cents.
To be had at the door and at the Principal music and book stores.
To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

EXTRA CIRCUS PERFORMANCE EVERY MORNING, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK, during this week, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

BRYANT'S.
Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand.
MONDAY, DEC. 25, AND DURING THE WEEK.
IMMENSE SUCCESS. EVERYTHING NEW.
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
Dan Bryant's Stump Speech, Mischievous Monkey, In and Out of Place, Lord Dundreary on a Lark.
BLACK-EYED WILLIAM.
William Henry, a weather-beaten tar....Dan Bryant
Parquet, 50 cts.; family circle, 30 cts.; private boxes, $5.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1866.
Tickets Five Dollars.
Admitting a gentleman and ladies.
To be had of the company, at the hotels and music-stores.

EXTRA CIRCUS PERFORMANCE EVERY MORNING, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK, during this week, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

FINE ARTS.

WANTED—THE PEOPLE TO SEE THE TWO beautiful ENGRAVINGS by RITCHIE, just published by MOORE, WILSTACH & BALDWIN, No. 25 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, and No. 60 Walker-st., New-York—"THE APPLE GATHERING," from the original painting by Jerome Thompson; plate 20x30 inches; price $5; and "THE FIRST BLOW FOR LIBERTY," a new historical engraving from an original design by F. O. C. Darley, N. A.; plate 26x36 inches; price $5. Agents wanted in all parts of the United States who are competent to present these beautiful works of art to subscribers. State business, experience, and name territory wanted to canvass.
MOORE, WILSTACH & BALDWIN,
No. 60 Walker-st., New-York.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st., Brooklyn; second quarter, classes for beginners are now forming; all the fashionable dances are taught. For a circular containing terms, &c., send or apply as above; inclose twenty-five cents for a pamphlet containing the German Cotillon.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.—Open for the reception of pupils on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 2 to 4, from 4 to 6, and from 8 to 10½ P. M. Also, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, commencing Jan. 2, 1866.
NEW CLASSES for beginners, for advanced pupils, and for "the German."
Just received from the "*Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris,*" the new and beautiful Quadrille, LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class, afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9½ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTON CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,
was reopened Sept. 20, under the charge of Miss ARMSTRONG, the former Superintendent, and will be conducted with the same teachers and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.
HON. W. H. SEWARD, PRESIDENT.
Several vacancies for young ladies for the session commencing Jan. 8. $300 per year for board and tuition.
For circulars address Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal Seward Institute, Florida, Orange County, New-York.

FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
No. 695 6th-av., second door below 40th-st.
PUPILS ARE SO TAUGHT THAT THEY NEED NO HELP AT HOME.
Open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., Murray Hill, New-York.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; individual instruction in mathematics and the languages; students received at any time. Open day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary.) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

THE ENGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY will reopen Jan. 3, at 6½ P. M. For circulars, apply to the Principal, JARED REED, Jr., Perth Amboy, N. J.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. For circulars, address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

$168 A YEAR FOR BOARD AND TUITION of boys under 11, at an excellent school near New-York. Address H. A. S., Box 129 *Times* Office.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Young Misses, Danbury, Conn. The Winter term commences Jan. 3, 1866. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, MATHEMATICAL teacher for New-England; also one classical; interview required on Friday or Saturday; Professor of music for Alabama, $1,500. All teachers who seek positions should have American School Institute's application form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family, or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st.

TEACHERS WANTED—PRINCIPALS, ASSISTANTS AND CORRESPONDENTS in all the States. N. B. All *Teachers, School Trustees, Parents and Pupils* are mutually interested. Address (with stamp) AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 486 BROADWAY.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE as teacher of the English branches, with music and French, wishes an engagement as daily governess. Address Z. A. Z., Station F.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7½.
Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that in order to carry out the system of
NOVELTY AND VARIETY,
which seems most acceptable to the frequenters of his Theatre, [illegible]
INTERESTING [illegible] DRAMA,
SPARKLING AND BRILLIANT COMEDY.
TO-NIGHT
will be presented [illegible]
LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
Matthew Elmore, (first time here)....Mr. J. W. Wallack
Paul La Font....Mr. John Gilbert
St. Lo....Mr. Charles Fisher
Jean Ruse....Mr. [illegible]
Eugene de Lorme....Mr. [illegible]
Friar Dominic....Mr. Norton
Morluc....Mr. J. C. Williamson
Du Vitray....Mr. Pope
Margaret Elmore....Miss Madeline Henriques
Herminie de Vermont....Miss Ione Burke
Manon....Mrs. John Sefton
Jenny....Miss Mary Barrett
TO-MORROW (Thursday) will be repeated Morton's standard old Comedy, SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
FRIDAY, LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
SATURDAY, SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
Mr. Wallack has received from London a play, by Tom Taylor, founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel, known here as "The Outcasts," to be entitled
HENRY DUNBAR,
which will soon be produced with new scenery, music, &c., and a great cast.
Coleman's great comedy,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN,
is in rehearsal.

EXTRA CIRCUS PERFORMANCE EVERY MORNING, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK, during this week, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager....J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
"A HAPPY NEW YEAR."
THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING,
AND DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
Will be presented the successful Spectacular Romance of
MONTE CRISTO,
or the
LONE PRISONER OF THE CHATEAU D'IF,
with the eminent and favorite artist,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
The Spectacle produced in a style of magnificence surpassing any previous production at this theatre, with
GORGEOUS SCENERY, DELIGHTFUL MUSIC,
HUMOROUS MASKS, COSTUMES,
WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.
"Thalia Matilda could not have treated the good boys and girls, of all ages, that go to her theatre better than by presenting them MONTE CRISTO for a holiday gift."—*Courier.*
"As presented at the present time, on the Olympic stage, MONTE CRISTO has become at once the most entertaining dramatic performance of the day. The elements of tragedy, of farce, of pantomime and ballet are all here, and the scenes are never permitted to tire from too long lingering on any one."—*Express.*
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises precisely at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor....Mr. J. W. Lingard
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
Of the great drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
HUNDREDS unable to OBTAIN ADMISSION on its first representation.
MR. T. H. GLENNEY,
the celebrated Irish Comedian, in his original character of SHAUN THE POST, with the song of "Wearing of the Green."
Mrs. W. G. JONES....as....ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
The whole Company in the cast.
THAT BLESSED BABY and DUTCHMAN'S GHOST.

GRAND CONCERT
AT THE MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH,
corner 31st-st., on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 27, 1865.
Tickets, $1; for sale at all the music-stores, and at the news-office of the 5th-av. and St. James' Hotels, and at the door.
The Solos will be sustained by the following artists, assisted by a full chorus from the Mendelssohn Union:
Mrs. C. H. COOPER, Mrs. J. M. MOZART, Sopranos; Mrs. J. H. BARCLAY, Miss MARY WERNEKE, Contraltos; Mr. T. E. PERKINS, Mr. L. P. THATCHER, Tenors; Mr. GEO. C. DEYO, Mr. C. J. A. WERNEKE, Bassos.
CONDUCTOR....Dr. W. BERGE.
To commence at 7½ o'clock P.M., and no postponement on account of the weather.
The grand piano used on this occasion is from the celebrated factory of Steinway & Sons.

EXTRA CIRCUS PERFORMANCE EVERY MORNING, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK, during this week, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

PROGRESSIVE SOCIABLE—EXTRA NIGHT.—At Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., near Broadway, will be given one of those delightful entertainments, THIS EVENING, Dec. 27. Dancing to commence precisely at 8 o'clock, and close before 12. Admission, gentleman and lady, $1.

FARRER'S WATER COLOR DRAWINGS are now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 19, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on route No. 2, and 6,000,000 on route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:
On route No. 1....$100,000
On route No. 2....200,000
On route No. 3....60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:
"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1,' '2' or '3,'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. A. POTTER,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock, M., on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, for the following supplies, *which must be of the best quality,* to be delivered free of expense to the government at the Navy-yard, New-York, to wit:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
1,121 lbs. Lignumvitæ, 23 inches diameter.
3,000 pieces 2 inch Spruce Plank, 10 inches wide, 13 to 16 feet long.
4,500 lbs. Iron Cut Nails, viz: 2,050 lbs. 20d.; 1,600 lbs. 12d.; 1,500 lbs. 10d., and 500 lbs. 8d.
610 gallons Lard Oil.
210 gallons Winter strained Sperm Oil.
One Iron Planer, Stover's patent, bed 8 feet long to plane 5 feet, 28 inches wide and 28 inches high.
One Bolt Cutter, geared to cut from ¼ to 1½ inch bolts with dies and taps complete.
One Crank Planer to plane 15 inches.
All the above tools to be of Stover's patent and to be selected.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
One Fairbanks' Platform Scales to be made of either copper or brass, to weigh up to 500 lbs.
240 White Pine Beams, viz: 120 4x14x32 inches and 120 4x14x24 inches.
600 White Pine Floor Plank, 3x10x22 inches.
30 White Pine Girders, 10x14x32 inches.
20 kegs 6 inch Cut Spikes.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
28 barrels Liquid Asphaltum.
15 sides Sole Leather.
5,000 Gum Grummets for surface condenser tubes, 1½ inches long, ⅝ inch inside and ⅞ inch outside diameter.
Responsible security will be required for the *prompt and faithful delivery* of supplies awarded; government reserving the right to withdraw any of the above articles, and to reject proposals if deemed objectionable. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster, United States Navy.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.
Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.
The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.
Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

SALE OF HARD BREAD.
OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY,
FORT MONROE, VA., Dec. 13, 1865.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week, for all the surplus hard bread of this depot.
The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each, and in good shipping order.
All purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.
No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes, one thousand (1,000) pounds.
Payment required on notification of acceptance of bid, in government funds.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to
JAMES CURRY, Colonel and C. S. V.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

The Proposed Route—The Cost and Estimated Profits.

Engineering Difficulties to be Overcome.

THE MOTIVE POWER TO BE EMPLOYED.

The London Underground Railroad and its Workings.

The necessity for some additional means of communication between the upper and lower sections of the city has become so obvious that arguments in favor of any project for facilitating travel between the two portions of the metropolis would be entirely superfluous. We have but to turn to the census, taken by the authority of the General Government, to learn that the population during the ten years from 1850 to 1860 increased from 515,894 to 814,254; and basing our calculations upon these figures we may estimate the population in 1870 at 1,272,000, and in 1880 at 2,000,000, or about double the present numbers.

Our streets are at present a network of railways that are absolutely dangerous to ordinary vehicles, and yet the cars, with the aid of numerous omnibuses, are insufficient to accommodate the traveling public. What then, it may be asked, are we to expect during the ensuing ten years? Not only will there be a vast number added to the population, but as is shown by the statistics of travel, the ratio of passengers to population is constantly on the increase. Thus in 1855 the ratio was as 31 to 1, on which there has been a steady increase, until now it stands at 61 to 1.

The great daily movement is necessarily north and south, following either Broadway or parallel lines on either side of that thoroughfare. There can be no lateral movement except by crossing the ferries. Among the various projects for accommodating the increasing demands of the public, and placing the upper and lower sections of the city within easy communication, the only one that has assumed a tangible form is the Metropolitan, or Underground Railroad. The bill for the construction of this road has already passed the Legislature and only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law.

THE COST.

In a work of such magnitude as the proposed railway, the cost naturally becomes a question of primary importance. One of our most experienced engineers is of opinion that an underground road from the Bowling Green to the Central Park might be constructed for $8,487,006, even at the present price of labor and materials. The principal items of expenditure would be as follows: Earth and rock excavations, $1,700,000; brick masonry, $1,322,280; stone and concrete masonry, $1,095,150; track, $275,000; rolling stock, $520,000; station grounds, $350,000; stations, $1,400,000: contingencies, engineering, superintendence, &c., &c., $771,546.

These estimates would be reduced or increased according to modifications of the proposed route.

THE ROUTE.

For the purpose of avoiding as much as possible existing sewers, water and gas pipes and heavy buildings, the following route is proposed: Commencing at the Bowling-green the route would follow the line of Broadway to Fourteenth-street, thence pass under Union-square and Broadway to Twenty-third-street, thence under Madison-square to Fifth-avenue, and under Fifth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street. Following this route as far as the sewage is involved, there is nothing to prevent the construction of a tunnel, with the soffit of its arch at a general depth of eight to ten feet below the surface of the street, and with the grade line of the rails at twenty-four to twenty-six feet. The water and gas pipes present but little difficulty. The mains are laid at the depth of from six to eight feet below the street, and the smaller pipes at a depth of four feet. The tunnel may be laid below the mains, so that no changes will be required, except at points where depressions in the grades of the street occur, to which it would not be advisable to conform. In a few instances of this kind, and at the stations where the arch is raised, it will be necessary to put down new pipes. The water pipes which cross Broadway are laid above the mains, and can readily be carried above the arch of the tunnel, or, if necessary, through it, without interfering with the headway. The gas pipes are laid so near the surface that they would not be interfered with.

Other reasons for adopting the route indicated are that future extensions could easily be made. The Central Park would be avoided, and the line from Twenty-fifth-street to the extreme northern terminus would be perfectly straight; at the same time the route would be central to the most populous districts. At the lower terminus a connection would be made with the South Ferry. Starting at this point, the line would skirt the inner edge of the Battery and enter the tunnel at the Bowling Green, from which point it would be covered throughout its entire length.

THE GRADES.

The elevation of the pavements at South Ferry is four feet above high-water mark. The elevation of the street at the lower edge of the Bowling Green is 16 feet. A level grade, therefore, from South Ferry to the entrance of the tunnel would give about 12 feet cutting-through, the space between that and the Battery permitting the construction of an ornamental iron bridge, not more than six feet above the present level, so that the travel through Battery and Whitehall streets may pass above the tracks without inconvenience. From the entrance of the tunnel the inclination would be ascending to Leonard-street. From this point to Canal-street it would be descending.

From Canal-street to Bleecker-street there would be required a continuous ascent, with the exception of a short level for an intermediate station. Thence to Thirty-third-street a nearly level grade, with slight undulations, would be required, the entire ascent in the whole distance being but three feet. From Thirty-third-street to Forty-fifth-street a more rapid ascent must be adopted, and from the latter to Fifty-ninth-street the inclination would be downward.

The grades are in fact very light, with one exception, which occurs between Leonard and Canal streets, where for about one-fifth of a mile the rise would be at the rate of 62 feet per mile. It has been found, however, from practical experience that grades of 110 and even 115 feet, present no insurmountable difficulties.

THE TUNNEL.

It is proposed to construct the tunnel of the width of 25¼ feet in the clear at the level of the window-sills of the cars, and 16 feet high above the rails at the centre. This width would give room for two lines of cars, each 9 feet wide, with spaces of 2½ feet in the centre on each side. The drainage, it is believed, would present no practical difficulties. The tunnel beneath the Thames in London is kept dry without difficulty. As regards ventilation various means have been suggested. Except at the parks which it will pass under the ventilation cannot be had by openings from the centre, but must be by means of pipes running laterally to convenient openings.

At the stations no difficulty exists, and at all intermediate points it is proposed to erect at suitable and regular intervals on the edge of the sidewalks, ornamental hollow iron columns, about 15 inches in diameter and of suitable height for lamp-posts, and which may be used for that purpose in lieu of the present style. These posts will communicate alternately with the bottom and top of the tunnel, by earthen or other suitable pipes, of the same diameter as the columns.

STATIONS.

It is proposed to erect stations at intervals of half a mile. Assuming this as the proper distance, between the Bowling-green and Fifty-ninth-street eight intermediate stations would be required, which, with the two terminal stations and the station at South Ferry, would make eleven in all. Of this number, six at least would be special structures, viz.: at the South Ferry, at Bowling-green, at City Hall Park, at Union and Madison squares, and at the northern terminus. The remaining five would all be similar in their general arrangement, and, of course, must be provided by procuring suitable buildings for the purpose on both sides of the street. Immediately within the front door would be two stair-cases—one for entrance to the tunnel, the other for exit from it. These descend about 10 feet to a landing, where they turn and then descend the remaining depth, landing upon the level of the station platform. For a distance of 150 feet at each of these stations, the tunnel must be widened to a clear span of 45 feet. The width occupied by two lines of cars, with the space between them being 20½ feet, there is left on each side a spacious platform, 12½ feet wide, 150 feet long. This platform is designed to be on an exact level with the floors of the cars. The arch abuts against buttress walls running out from the side walls of the building, and against three intermediate buttresses built between the staircases. The stairs are designed to be of stone, built in with the buttress walls. Abutments for the station arches in front of the buildings on either side of the premises occupied for the rooms and staircases, are arranged running to the fronts of the buildings only, so that the adjacent property need not be interfered with.

The stations at the Bowling-green, Union-square, &c., are intended to be constructed of iron and glass, and to stand directly over the railway. For the entire space occupied by the building the arch is dispensed with, so that the platforms need no artificial light during the day.

THE TRAFFIC.

In 1855, the number of passengers carried by the city railroads was 19,728,000. Last year it was 60,328,750. This is entirely exclusive of those carried in stages, and it is estimated that the total was not less than 100,000,000.

It is proposed to make provision for carrying on the Underground Road 51,520 passengers per day, or 25,625 each way. The trains are not to run at a rate of speed exceeding twenty miles per hour. The trip from Bowling-green to the Central Park—four miles and three-fifths—would occupy, with stoppages, about twenty minutes. A train could be dispatched every two minutes, or thirty per hour, each carrying forty-seven passengers. Seats, however, would be provided for eighty, in order to allow for contingencies. The cars, it is thought, should be about forty feet long, divided into eight compartments, each compartment being capable of seating ten passengers. Each car would be provided with its own illuminating apparatus. There would be a car at every station at the same time, all leaving at a given signal communicated by the electric telegraph. Passengers would pay as they enter the stations, and before reaching the cars, thus rendering conductors unnecessary. The fare would be five or ten cents, according to distance.

THE MOTIVE POWER.

Dummy engines, either permanently attached to the car or separate therefrom, are the proposed motive power. There is no doubt whatever of their economy as compared with horse power.

These engines can be made to condense their steam to such an extent that the exhaust is hardly perceptible; and as the fuel would be coke, there would be no smoke or deleterious gasses. The expedients adopted in the new engines for the London tunnel for avoiding the gas, it is said are so effectual that no inconvenience is experienced from it. They exhaust into their tenders when in the close tunnel, and into their chimneys when in the open cuttings. With tolerable ventilation, neither steam nor gas seems to have been a serious evil on that road, for with the heavy goods engines of the Great Western Railway the road was operated for months, without any provision for condensing steam or consuming the gas.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

The estimated receipts of the road during the first year of its operation may be stated as follows:

20,000,000 passengers, average 7 cents	$1,400,000
Rents from stations	100,000
Total	$1,500,000

EXPENSES.

1,825,000 miles run by cars at 25 cents	$456,250
5,000,000 feet of gas at $3	15,000
Taxes	60,000
Insurance	10,000
Total	$541,250

making the net earnings $958,750, or about 12 per cent. on the cost.

ADVANTAGES OF THE PROPOSED ROAD.

The advantages offered by the proposed road over the ordinary city railroads are so obvious that it is hardly necessary to enumerate them. It may be said, however, briefly, that there would be no dust and no mud. Passengers would not be obliged to go into the middle of the street to take a car. They would simply enter a station from the sidewalk, and pass down a spacious and well-lighted staircase to a dry and roomy platform. The temperature would be always equable. There would be no delays from snow or ice. The cars would not be obliged to wait for a lazy or obstinate truckman. The passenger would be sure of a luxurious seat in a well-lighted car, and would be carried to his destination in one-third the time he could be carried by any other conveyance. These would be the advantages to those who ride; and for the other great public in the streets, there would be no collisions, no clashings, no broken wheels or fractured axles, no frightened horses or run over pedestrians. Everything would be out of sight and hearing, and nothing would indicate the great thoroughfare below.

OBJECTIONS.

The principal objection to the construction of the road is that the streets under which it is to run would necessarily be obstructed during the progress of the work. This, however, would be but a temporary inconvenience. It is believed the rate of progress in excavating the tunnel would be about twelve feet per day. To execute the work in a reasonable time it would be necessary to commence at several points, but there would be no necessity for the obstruction of any more than one block at a time. It is thought that even this obstruction might be obviated by digging a pit or trench extending across only a portion of the roadway and completing the brickwork, &c., on that side before proceeding with the other. The middle of the tunnel would be left to the last. In other words, the usual process of tunneling would be reversed. In constructing the London Underground Railway greater engineering difficulties were overcome than are at all likely to present themselves here. It is thought that the New-York road might be finished within three years.

THE LONDON UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

The Underground Railroad now in successful operation in the British metropolis was completed last year. The length of line now in operation is three and three-quarter miles. Notwithstanding the difficulties with which the company had to contend during the first six months, and the imperfect accommodations afforded to the public, upward of 4,634,000 passengers were conveyed over the railway within that period.

This was done with trains running at fifteen minutes' intervals, although on special occasions as many as eight trains were filled and dispatched in thirteen minutes, and 60,000 passengers were carried in one day.

Even with the exceptional circumstances under which the business had been carried on, and with a very imperfect equipment, the company were able at that date to declare a five per cent. per annum dividend, and carry forward to the credit of the next half year $6,560.

The shares of the company on the 10th of December last were at 22 per cent. premium. The cost of the road was $1,670,340 per mile.

The success of this railway has led the projection of 258 new lines, the estimated capital for which is no less than £70,000,000 sterling, and the total length 417½ miles.

The *Times* of the 3d of March, in a long leading article on the metropolitan railways, stated that the length of lines applied for at that session of the Legislature was 174 miles. The share capital was £33,000,000, and £11,000,000 was to be raised by loans. The Joint Committee of the two Houses reported against lines, the estimated cost of which was £18,500,000. These lines were chiefly intended to be carried through tunnels, from the extreme limits of London to the business centres of the city. One was to occupy the Thames Tunnel.

Abatement of Nuisances.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement and removal of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Dec. 23, 1865:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	52
Notices for abatement served	133
Nuisances abated, under notice	244
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	144
Loads of night-soil removed from the city limits	736
Dead horses removed from the city limits	48
Dead cows removed from the city limits	1
Dead goats removed from the city limits	4
Dead hogs removed from the city limit	4
Dead dogs and other small animals removed from the city limits	11
Number of barrels of offal	3,000
Unsound mutton seized, pounds	300

Extensive Fire in Pearl-street.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the basement of the four-story building No. 188 Pearl-street, occupied by Messrs. G. B. Dibble & Co., dealers in oils, turpentine and naval stores. Owing to the combustible nature of the articles stored in the basement, the flames spread with great rapidity, defying the efforts of the firemen to put them out. The first floor was occupied by Mr. Henry Clucas, also a dealer in naval stores. Up stairs was stored a large quantity of Sea Island cotton.

The fire spread from floor to floor with astonishing rapidity; and it was barely confined to the building No. 188 until the roof fell, when the firemen were enabled by a dense body of water to slacken the fury of the flames. During the progress of the fire two or three explosions occurred, no one being injured, however, though Chief Engineer Kingsland barely escaped from a shower of bricks which came rattling into the street.

The basement, second, third and fourth stories were all occupied by Dibble & Co., whose total loss was $45,000, fully insured. The loss of Mr. Clucas is about $15,000, which is partially covered by insurance. The damage to the building is estimated at $5,000.

The premises Nos. 186 and 190 Pearl-street, and No. 134 Maiden-lane, were considerably damaged by water. The cause of the fire is unknown. Fire Marshal Baker has it under investigation.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The New Court-house—Harlem Bridge.

This board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Tweed in the chair.

A resolution offered by Mr. Ely was adopted, requesting the Comptroller to inform the board what amount of money had been paid Mr. Cummings H. Tucker during the past six months, for his services in superintending the construction of the new Courthouse.

A resolution was adopted, directing the payment of $5,556 12 to A. Oakey Hall, for disbursements in his office for the half year ending Dec. 31.

The Harlem Bridge Commissioners sent in a statement of the moneys appropriated for, and expended during the year, in the construction of the Harlem Bridge. The following are the items:

Appropriated by act of 1865	$275,000 00
Paid contractor for work, &c., under former Commissioners	$53,821 41
Paid contractor for work under present Commissioners	54,742 55
E. Smith, defining boundary line	1,621 20
Labor, salaries, &c.	4,924 02
Claims	282 99
Leaving unexpended	$154,607 92

The board then adjourned to meet on Thursday next.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A Foundling Hospital—The Condition of the Streets—Donations, &c.

The board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Jones in the chair.

The following resolutions were presented by Mr. Farley:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to lease, on behalf of the city, to the Nursery and Child's Hospital of the City of New-York, for the annual rent of one dollar, for so long a time as the same shall be employed as a home for illegitimate children and a Lying-in Asylum, the lots of ground thereon situate, at the southeast corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, between property of the Corporation, leased in like manner to the said Nursery and Child's Hospital, and that said lessee be authorized to hold said property free and clear of all taxes and assessments; and be it further

Resolved, That the small gore of land lying south of the said buildings be and the same is hereby granted to the same petitioners as a play-ground, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to make such repairs upon the buildings above mentioned as are above petitioned for forthwith, the said repairs to be done without contract, provided the expense thereof shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000.)

In connection therewith Mr. Farley presented a remonstrance from the Managers of the Northeastern Dispensary stating that if the resolution was adopted the Dispensary would be without any accommodations whatever, that the establishment of a home for illegitimate children was strongly objected to by the residents of the neighborhood, that such an institution would be an incentive to crime, and that its establishment was contrary to our laws.

Mr. Farley also presented an amendment to the resolution permitting the managers of the Dispensary to occupy the two rooms now in their possession.

Mr. Ottiwell said the Dispensary managers had been allowed at first to occupy the basement of the building; subsequently they had got up stairs, and he supposed finally they would want the whole building.

The amendment was adopted, and the resolution, as amended, was also adopted.

An ordinance making an additional appropriation of $50,000 for the use of the Croton Aqueduct Board was laid over.

A resolution from the other board, calling the attention of the Mayor and City Inspector, and, through them, the Street-Cleaning Commission, to the condition of our streets, and the awful responsibility resting on the members of the commission in permitting such flagrant violations of the street-cleaning contract, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A resolution increasing the salary of the Clerk of Superintendent of Bureau of Markets to $1,500 per annum, was adopted.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Mayor to offer a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of the murderer of Daniel Claffey.

A bill of Lewis Carpenter, amounting to $530, for materials supplied the Joint Special Committee on Celebrating the Fourth of July, was laid over.

A resolution donating $10,000 to St. Mary's Parochial School was laid over, and the board adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

Our Steam Coasters—The New Steamer Rising Star.

The new side-wheel steamer *Rising Star*, built for the New-York Mail Steamship Company, by Joyce & Waterbury, is now completed and ready for sea. This vessel is one of the finest and most magnificent steamers ever constructed at this or any other port in the United States, rivaling the famous *Adriatic* in the richness of her decorations and furniture. The hull is a marvel of beauty and symmetry, and is of the following dimensions: Length, 315 feet; beam, 44 feet; depth of hold, 31 feet 6 inches, and measuring 2,800 tons. She has three decks, and no vessel of her tonnage belonging to this port has such an immense cargo capacity. She was launched on the 5th of April last, and on Saturday last steam was raised in her boiler for the first time. The engine was designed by Erastus Smith, and built by John Roach & Son, at the Etna Iron Works, and is said to be one of the finest marine engines afloat; and so much interest has been manifested in it that engineers from all quarters have visited it. It is one of the largest marine beam engines in existence, having a 100-inch cylinder with 12 feet stroke of piston. She has two of Smith's flue and tubular boilers, with two tiers of furnaces, Allan's surface condenser, and Sickles' cut-off, of the most approved plan.

An independent boiler has been provided to circulate steam through the steam-jacket, cylinder-head and bottom, and thence into the main boilers. The wheels are 36 feet in diameter, with 10 feet 6 inches face with graduated and split buckets. She has a donkey-engine for pumping out the ship, hoisting cargo, &c., &c. The engine and all its appointments are of a massive and beautiful design and workmanship, and are well worthy of a visit. The decorations in the saloons and rooms of the *Rising Star* are truly far ahead of anything usually seen in ocean steamers of the present day. The state-room saloon is made up in rosewood, with a profusion of satin-wood beautifully arranged, the mouldings being in satin, white, green gold and rose-work, so arranged and combined as to produce a most pleasing effect. The transom is covered with velvet, and presents a cheerful contrast with the surroundings. The ceilings of the saloon are finished in fruit pieces with rich frescoing in oil. The elegant staterooms are reached by a highly ornamented passage-way, leading to four rooms. This passage-way is painted in pearl color, with plum-colored mouldings relieved by gilt mouldings. The berths and furniture in the rooms are of black walnut, richly carved and ornamented, and all of the rooms open into each other the entire length of the saloon. The lighting and ventilation of the rooms are perfect. The ladies' and gentlemen's retiring rooms are forward, and are elegant in every respect, as are also the barber-shop and bath-rooms. The main dining-hall is very rich in its upholstery and decorations.

In the after part of this saloon are four bridal rooms, with double beds. Capt. Bell's apartments consist of a sleeping-room and a cosy *boudoir*, furnished in polished walnut and with the finest painting. The pantry is very spacious, and richly stored with table appointments. The kitchen is one of the largest, we believe, afloat, and is furnished with every accommodation for the cooks. In fact, everything that inventive genius could devise or money could procure has been lavished upon the *Rising Star*. The officers of the vessel have large and commodious rooms on the hurricane deck, abaft the pilot-house. The *Rising Star* is full brig-rigged and can spread several thousand yards of canvas. The steerage is roomy, well-lighted and well-ventilated. The forecastles, one for the seamen and the other for the firemen, are neat, large and very comfortable. It is not decided as yet when the *Rising Star* will make her first trip. The company now own the following fleet:

Name.	Tons.	Captain.
Side-wheel Steamers.		
Morning Star	2,401	H. Nelson.
Evening Star	2,015	L. C. Wimpenny.
Guiding Star	2,596	W. C. Berry.
Rising Star	2,800	W. R. Bell.
Screw Steamers.		
Mississippi	2,009	G. C. Sumner.
Mariposa	1,200	E. Homes.
Merrimac	2,032	H. L. Quick.
Monterey	1,200	W. E. Furber.
Tender and Pilot-boat.		
Lone Star	778	G. Schneidam.

Total—9 vessels, 17,031 tons.

The *Lone Star* was formerly *Clifton* No. 2 or *Shokokon* of the navy. She has been fitted expressly for towing and piloting at S. W. Pass, mouth of the Mississippi, and she will always carry enough coal to supply any vessels of the line should they be short on account of detention by gales, &c., &c. The New-York Mail Steamship Company are engaged exclusively in the New-Orleans trade, and dispatch a side-wheel steamer every Saturday and a screw steamer every Wednesday of each week from Pier No. 46 North River.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

STEALING A POCKET-BOOK.

George Ehrat, of No. 91 Greenwich-street, charged Josephine Harris with having stolen his pocket-book on the 25th inst., containing a quantity of Prussian coin and Treasury notes to the amount of $112, while at a house of ill-fame in Greene-street. Josephine was arrested by Officer Kealey, of the Eighth Precinct, and on being arraigned was committed for trial in default of bail. The prisoner is 18 years of age, a native of Massachusetts, and has no legitimate way of obtaining a living.

A ONE-HORSE AFFAIR.

Michael Fisher, living at No. 19 Lexington-avenue, made a complaint against Andrew Jackson Brower for stealing a horse, wagon and a set of harness, valued at $300, on the 19th inst., having hired the vehicle for a ride to Yorkville to get his wife. Instead of going to Yorkville, Brower went to Connecticut, and was arrested at Norwalk by Constable Bartram, of that place. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $500 bail. He is 22 years of age, a native of New-York and a seaman by occupation.

STEALING A GOLD WATCH.

Caroline Dangleson, who resides at No. 78 James-street, caused the arrest of Samuel S. Garvie, a dry-goods clerk, by Officer Davis, of the Eighth Precinct, on a charge of having, on Christmas evening, picked her pocket of a gold watch, valued at $100, while coming out of the San Francisco Minstrel Hall, No. 585 Broadway. The robbery was committed in the usual way, the prisoner pushing against Miss Dangleson, and watching his opportunity jerking the watch from the lady's pocket. As the owner felt the tug and gave the alarm her companion seized him and placed him in custody of the officer. The prisoner, who is 28 years of age and a native of Ireland, was committed for examination in $1,500 bail.

A CASE OF COTTON.

John Sexton, doing business at No. 65 and 67 Watts-street, made complaint against James Wheeler, a laborer, for stealing a bale of cotton valued at $230, from in front of his store, on the 25th inst. The complaint stated that the accused and four others rolled away the bale, and that Officer Brasil, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, watched them, and arrested Wheeler while the others ran off. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $500 bail. Wheeler is twenty years of age, a native of Ireland.

A STABBING AFFRAY.

Officer Griffin, of the Sixteenth Precinct, arrested John Ritchie, residing at No. 506 West Sixteenth street, and a blacksmith by trade, on a charge of having stabbed Owen Gaffrey, living at No. 451 West Sixteenth-street, with a knife, inflicting a slight wound in the abdomen. Dr. Levi Jewett, of No. 233 West Fourteenth-street, testified that the wound was a slight one, and that Mr. Gaffrey would be able to attend to business in a few days. Ritchie was admitted to bail to await the result of the injuries inflicted by him.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ROBBING A ROOM-MATE.

Detectives Tilley and Scott, of the Third Precinct, arrested Hiram C. Seal, a fruit-dealer, lodging at the Sewell House, College-place, charged with having stolen $220 from Mr. Solon Dike. The complainant stated that prisoner, with whom he was partially acquainted, on meeting him, invited the complainant to lodge with him. During the night Seal stole the money from Dike's pocket. On his arrest the money was found in the possession of Seal, and he pleaded guilty to the charge. The prisoner was committed for trial.

MOTT-STREET TROUBLES.

An affray took place on Monday evening, at No. 60 Mott-street, in the premises occupied by Michael Lynch, between several persons, during which Patrick Dunleavy, of No. 75 Mulberry-street, was shamefully beaten about the head and body, and stabbed in the face and hip. Officer Fox, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested Owen White on a charge of having committed the stabbing, and he was held to await the result of the injuries. The hip wound of Dunleavy is of a dangerous character. A young man known as "Piggy" was also concerned in the assault, but has not yet been arrested.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

ANOTHER STABBING CASE.

Julian Chestnut, living in the tenement-house No. 144 Cherry-street, had a quarrel with Mary Bensel, who lives with him, and drawing a knife, stabbed the woman in the back, the blade penetrating the flesh over two inches, inflicting a dangerous wound. Officer Jarbor, of the Seventh Precinct, arrested him, and he was committed for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Chambers.—Held by Justice Leonard.—Nos. 24, 42, 45, 47, 98, 107, 111, 118, 129, 130, 134, 143, 151, 154, 155, 162, 169, 170, 200, 203, 205, 206, 208, 209.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Summing up in the Strong case. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

Motion to Change the Place of Trial.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—DEC. 26.

Before Justice Leonard.

Wm. Smith vs. Christopher Haggerty.—This action was brought to recover damages against the defendant for enticing and taking away the plaintiff's wife, and also for carrying away certain portions of his personal property. The place of trial named in the complaint is the City of New-York. The defendant now moved to have the place changed to Orange County, this State, on the ground of the convenience of four witnesses, whom he named; and also, on the ground that at the time specified in the complaint as to the perpetration of the acts complained of, both the husband and wife resided in the town of Warren, Orange County. The plaintiff opposed the motion by insisting that these same four witnesses were material for his side; that he could not safely proceed to trial without them, and that this was known to him when he selected New-York City as the place of trial. Under these circumstances the Court denied the defendant's motion, on the plaintiff stipulating to produce the four witnesses named at the time of the trial of the action.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 26.

By Justice Barbour.

Samuel Gregory *vs.* Aquila B. Marshall; motion granted that the defendant satisfy judgement to the amount of $105 50. Lewis Bonnell *vs.* J. W. Doane, &c.; motion granted. Nathaniel Montross, &c. *vs.* John N. Staples; motion granted. The Rector, Church Wardens, &c., of Trinity Church vs. The Free Church of St. George's Church; judgment of foreclosure granted. Henry Ferris *vs.* Catharine Ferris; motion granted. Julius Schultz *vs.* James Walker; motion granted. Joseph W. Delano *vs.* James W. Phillips; motion granted. Augustine Themkauf *vs.* John Bremmer; motion granted, and default opened.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 26.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Mary A. Dellmont *vs.* John Dellmont; report confirmed.

By Daly, First Judge.

John L. Grener *vs.* John Kinsch et al.; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 26.

By Justice Leonard.

H. B. Claflin, et. al. *vs.* John J. Bougher: motion denied. S. S. Jewett et. al. *vs.* James M. Alling; motion denied with the usual costs. Charles Herman *vs.* Paulina Herrman; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. The North River Bank *vs.* John Thompson et. al.; motion to amend third separate defence, denied with $10 costs.

Indictments and Sentences.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The following indictments were presented by the Grand Jury:

The United States vs. *Michael G. Seminary.*—For attempt to murder, by poisoning, one of the crew of the ship *Edward Hyman*, of which the accused was cook.

The United States vs. *Edward Pease.*—For having in his possession a quantity of counterfeit twenty-five-cent notes.

The United States vs. *John Brunning.*—For a similar offence.

The United States vs. *John Rivington.*

The United States vs. *Charles Williams.*—For passing counterfeit $50 notes.

The United States vs. *George White and Daniel O'Brien.*—For revolt and mutiny on board the ship *Thomas Dunham.*

The above parties were all arraigned and put in pleas of not guilty, except the last two, who pleaded guilty, and were sentenced by the court to six months' imprisonment.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A POLICY DEALER TURNED PICKPOCKET.

Michael McCabe pleaded guilty to stealing $10. The complainant, Thomas Fitzpatrick, said he went into a house on the corner of Oliver and South streets to have a drink on the morning of the 25th inst., and after taking a glass of ale the prisoner came in with another man, and in a short time afterward he found his pocket picked of $10. The bar-tender of the place said he saw the accused put his hand in complainant's pocket, and immediately after Fitzpatrick said he had been robbed.

Prisoner—I went in with a friend to have a drink, and he made a bet with a friend that he knew me.

Complainant—Nothing of the kind, Sir.

Prisoner—He was like myself somewhat under the influence of liquor; he even first accused an officer of the Broadway squad that he was there at the time.

Judge Kelly—What is your business?

Prisoner—I am a printer by trade, but this last year I have kept a policy-shop. If I hadn't been drunk, I shouldn't have stole the money.

Penitentiary one month.

A POLICEMAN THAT DOES NOT KNOW WHAT A SKELETON KEY IS.

Edward Brown, aged 40, who claims to be a carpet-pattern designer, was charged with having burglars' tools in his possession, with intent to commit a felony. The complainant, Officer Charles Singer, it would appear, has come out very indifferently tutored from the Police School of Instruction, as he never saw and does not know what a skeleton key looks like. He said he saw the prisoner and two other men in a wagon at Seventy-ninth-street and Broadway at 11:30 at night. Believing that they were not out with any good intent, he pounced on the wagon, but two of the men jumped out and escaped; the prisoner, however, was secured. On searching him at the station-house, a small screw-driver, a safe key, a skeleton key that would pick the lock of almost any ordinary front door, and other keys were found in his possession. Also, a small piece of paper with three words of phonography which, when translated, meant that at half a dozen places, when reached, recommendations should be presented to persons that could not be deciphered. Connected with this paper there is a secret which the police ought to know. All, however, that Policeman Singer could say, was that he found these things on the prisoner. On his cross-examination he was asked, are these skeleton keys? A.—I can't swear. Q.—Do you know what a skeleton key is? A.—No.

Policeman *Williams*, of the Sessions, was sworn, and testified that one key in particular had been filed into a skeleton key.

For the defence, a gentleman who gave the name of Carlyle G. Thompson testified that he had known the prisoner a great number of years, and always considered his character good. He first knew him in the western part of the State, where he, witness, was clerk in a store, and prisoner was a carpet-pattern designer. Two months ago he left this city, and four of the keys (one the skeleton) in the charge of Brown to see to his room while he was gone to Tioga County to buy produce. The number of the house in which witness lived was 70 Allen-street, but the house in which Brown lived was somewhere in Eldridge, below Grand-street. Witness said he was in the provision business and bought country produce for Mr. Graham, who lived in Third-avenue, near Eightieth-street. The prisoner was found guilty, and the court, believing that a noted burglar had been caught, remanded him to make further inquiry into his character.

DIDN'T STAND IN DEAD MEN'S SHOES.

Patrick McArdle pleaded guilty to committing an assault on William Sibbert, then withdrew his plea that the court might see there were mitigating circumstances in the case. The story of Sibbert was that while sitting at the dinner-table of his boarding-house, the prisoner came in, abused him, invited him to fight, and then hit him for an imaginary wrong. McArdle charged him with having said to his friend that he (defendant) walked in dead men's clothes, and stood in dead men's shoes. Sibbert said, "If I have said it, bring those that heard me say it, and I'll prove all I've said." He neither denied or admitted having slandered McArdle when he was hit. On the trial he gave the same evasive answer. There was evidently considerable provocation, which induced the court to let McArdle off with a fine of $15.

ATTEMPT TO THROW AN OFFICER IN THE RIVER.

John O'Brien, aged 26, who said he was a laborer, was charged with committing a very serious assault on Policeman John Keily. From the evidence it is apparent that the prisoner is not only a dangerous but a desperate river and dock thief. The officer said he saw the prisoner go off a schooner laden with cotton, at Pier No. 51, and jump into a small boat that lay alongside. Believing that O'Brien had been pilfering from the schooner, he went up the dock and saw some cotton in the small boat with the prisoner. The officer leaped in the boat to arrest the supposed thief, when O'Brien lifted an oar to knock him overboard, but the blow was dodged and O'Brien was overpowered. He then took his prisoner by the collar, but had to let go of him again to get on the dock, when O'Brien drew his knife and cut the rope, and was shoving the boat out, when again the officer leaped in the boat and a terrible struggle ensued. The officer was thrown and he lost his club. In the struggle the knife dropped, but he swore he would throw him overboard, and a number of dock thieves cheered O'Brien on to do it by hallooing out, "Chuck him overboard." O'Brien got the proper grip to throw the officer over the side, but, giving a sudden jerk, he got out of his clutches, regained his club, and finally subdued the prisoner and took him ashore without help. In going along South-street O'Brien again knocked the officer down, but he was up in a second, and brought the thief to terms. The charge of larceny would have been preferred, but the Captain refused to do it, as his vessel was about to sail. O'Brien brought his bail to prove good character, but nobody else. He was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary.

A COAT OF ANOTHER COLOR.

Thomas Campbell, a very respectable and quiet looking man, was charged with assaulting Policeman David Sullivan. The evidence for the prosecution showed these facts: Defendant was in Winter Garden Theatre, and the usher told the policeman that he had been insulted; that defendant had put his hand in his shawl, as he supposed to draw a revolver, and having been insulting and disorderly, therefore he wished him ejected from the theatre. All this the officer said the usher told him; he saw nothing of it himself. He was asked a dozen times to state what disorderly act he had seen the defendant do when he invariably replied that Campbell was disorderly. At last he said that in the lobby when he undertook to search the prisoner to find if he had a revolver, Campbell stepped back and said, "Go to —— Sir." Policeman Sullivan asked the court if that wasn't disorderly conduct, to which the court vouchsafed no reply. All the other witnesses who testified saw only what transpired after the policeman undertook to eject Mr. Campbell and he refused to be put out. Then it took four policemen to remove him to the station-house, and there he was searched but no pistol was found in his possession. The assault consisted in chafing the officer while he was endeavoring to make the arrest. The usher did not appear in court. In justice to Mr. Campbell, it is but right that a portion of the testimony for the defence should be given, so that ushers and policemen may be more careful in future how they act.

Flavius J. Allen said—I was in the theatre at the time, and saw the people get up, and I thought there was some disturbance; I went down stairs, and when I got down the two policemen had Campbell out at the first door, and both had hold of him; they wanted him to go out; he wouldn't go, and they took and clubbed him.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Campbell do anything? A.—No, Sir, he did not do anything.

Q.—What were his actions? A.—He refused to go; he asked the policemen what they were taking him out for.

Q.—That is the first thing you saw? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was he sober? A.—Yes.

William McLean said—I was in the theatre on the night in question, and went in along with Mr. Campbell; we were sitting on the left-hand side of the theatre, and had not been more than ten minutes seated when the officer came along with the usher, and he (the usher) said, "there is the man (pointing to Mr. Campbell) had the pistol;" and Mr. Campbell got up and went out with him, and made no resistance, and they kept clubbing him over and over.

Q.—What conversation did Mr. Campbell have with the usher? A.—He had not spoken to him.

Q.—What demonstration had he made to him? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Had the usher requested you to move? A.—No; he had never spoken to us.

Q.—Where did you sit? A.—In the centre of the theatre.

Mr. Campbell was acquitted.

The Weather at Halifax.

Halifax, N. S., Friday, Dec. 26.

There were heavy gales and severe weather on Friday and Saturday. Sunday it was pleasant, and it has been warm since.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

Flour quiet. Wheat steady. Hogs active and advanced to $11@$11 25; net receipts 6,500. Mess Pork firmer and $1 higher, closing at $28 for city. Green Meats steady, at 9c.@9¼c., for shoulders; 11¾c.@12c. for sides; 15½c. for hams. Bulk Meats higher; 12½c. for shoulders; 15¼c. for sides; 18c. for Hams. Whisky unsettled and irregular, at $1 23@$1 25, free, and $1.26 in bond. Lard is held at 18c. Gold, 145¾. Weather warm and raining.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

Flour inactive; low grades heavy. Wheat very scarce with no transactions. Corn—White firm at 89c.@90c.; Yellow dull at 82c.@83c. Oats dull; sales at 51c. Seeds dull. Clover, 88¼c. Sugars heavy. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork 29 50. Whisky dull at $2 30. The weather is still rainy.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

Beef Cattle very dull and unchanged; sales 11,000 head common at $1 19@$1 61½. Sheep more active and advanced; sales 5,000 head good fat Sheep at 6c.@8c. Cows dull; springers at $35@$70.

[Advertisement.]

Love, Courtship and Married Life.—Whom to Marry, When to Marry, and Whom Not to Marry; Likes and Dislikes; Adaptation; Right Age to Marry; Marrying Cousins; Jealousy, its Cause and Cure; Useful Hints to both Married and Single; with Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology and Psychology, in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1866. New volume begins now. Only $2 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Holiday Times.—Gentlemen will soon commence fixing up for the holidays and their New Year's calls, and be careful about their personal appearance. New clothes will of course improve it; but a new Hat is absolutely necessary, and one of KNOX'S latest style, particularly desirable for its elegance and beauty. At his establishment, No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House, or at No. 151 Fulton-st., two doors from Broadway, will be found a variety of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

[Advertisement.]

Cantrell's Holiday Gifts.—Dainty toilet slippers, richly and fancifully embroidered, can be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, in great variety, and as they are well adapted for presents, cannot fail to meet with a ready sale. The usual attractive assortment of Winter boots and shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children, characteristic of this establishment, will also be found deserving of attention.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Old Eyes Made New,

without spectacles, doctor or medicines. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Quaker City, from Charleston—Mr. and Mrs. W. Pease, Miss Mary E. Pease, A. A. Neill, Capt. McClellan, C. B. Stockton, S. Sterritt, R. W. Taylor, Mr. Dodge, J. Lunt, Stephen Chester, Major G. R. Sater, C. S. Dailey, J. L. Brisbane, Nicholas L. Hansen, W. Brisbane, A. N. Bellinger, John Bellinger, R. H. Little, H. A. McLeod, A. Leicht, G. W. Susong, James Fulliam, Jno. McLaughlin, J. A. Spier, M. Tubourgh, G. Sussdorf, Mr. Hartdwell, and others in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 23	Sun sets	4 39	Moon sets	1 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	2 36	Gov. Island	3 26	Hell Gate	4 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Miami, Clark, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway; Eastern City, Mundy, Philadelphia.

Bark Return, (Br.,) Strickland, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Hedley Vicars, (Br.,) Downing, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Mary Rideout, (Br.,) Murchie, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners Ransom, (Br.,) Brown, Cornwallis, N. S., A. Smithers & Co.; Kate Walker, Tapley, Indianola, Texas, Brett, Son & Co.; John, Moss, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell & Co.; Hattie Baker, Crowell, Apalachicola, R. Post; Triumph, (Br.,) Orr, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Union, (Br.,) Palmer, London Nov. 30, and Isle of Wight Dec. 4, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham. Has had strong westerly winds the entire passage. Dec. 4, at 4 P. M., off Start Point, fell in with the fishing smack Hound, from Havre for Falmouth, with a cargo of hides, having lost all sails and in a sinking condition. Took off Richard Sangwin and Charles Warn, (the crew,) and brought them to this port.

Steamship Quaker City, West, Charleston Dec. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. S. of Hatteras experienced heavy winds from E. S. E. to E. N. E. Detained many hours off Sandy Hook on account of a dense fog.

Steamship Starlight, Pedrick, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Sea Gull, Fish, Baltimore 40 hours, with mdse. to J. B. Small.

Steamship Mary A. Boardman, Jordan, Beaufort, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray & Nephew.

Steamship Eastern City, Mundy, Philadelphia.

[illegible]

Bark Melvina, Whittlebury, Aspinwall 16 ds., with sperm oil and [illegible] to J. T. Joy. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; since had [illegible] winds.

Brig [illegible], Washington 10 ds., with coal.

Brig [illegible] 21 ds., with cotton to E. S. Powell. [illegible] Dec. 21, at 11 P. M., off Sandy Hook, was run into by an unknown brig, carried away starboard quarter-rail and stanchions. Damage to brig unknown.

Schr. Emma J. Gott, Lavender, Black River, Jam., 15 ds., with oranges to James Douglas. Dec. 22, off Hatteras, spoke brig Blackfish, from Savannah for New-York.

Schr. Harriet Brewster, Haggins, Georgetown 6 ds., with coal.

Schr. H. P. Simmons, Foster, Fortress Monroe 6 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Latcham, Georgetown 6 ds., with coal.

Schr. Adolph Hengel, Robinson, Mobile 15 ds., with cotton.

Schr. Eva, Turner, Virginia 4 ds., with corn to A. C, Haven.

Schr. M. W. Griffing, Griffing, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. H. J. Raymond, Ellsworth, Baltimore 9 ds., with coal.

Schr. Mary & Adeline, Davis, Chincoteague 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, Rogers, Fernandina 28 ds., with naval stores.

Schr. Wauponse, Merwin, Frederica, Del., 2 ds., with corn.

Schr. A. H. Cain, Simpson, St. Marks, Fla., 25 ds., with cotton.

Schr. Edwin T. Allen, Allen, Georgetown 5 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Jacob Kienzle, Lake, Georgetown 7 ds., with coal to Am. Coal Co.

Schr. John T. Williams, Curtiss, Georgetown 10 ds., with coal.

Schr. Helen Mar, Wines, Georgetown 12 ds., with coal to — Newman.

Schr. Daniel Holmes, Holmes, Georgetown 5 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal Co.

Schr. Isabella, Garman, Galveston 25 ds., with cotton to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Moses B. Bramhall, Davis, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal to Am. Coal Co.

Schr. Wm. H. Kengel, Soper, Georgetown 5 ds., with coal to Am. Coal Co.

Schr. Henry Finch, Falkenburg, Georgetown 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Wm. Capes, Spear, Georgetown 3 ds., with coal to Am. Coal Co.

Schr. T. E. French, Miller, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. F. P. Simpson, Hazelton, Roanoke River 6 ds., with shingles.

Schr. John B. Myers, Van Cleef, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to Daniel Packer & Co.

Schr. Elizabeth De Hart, Tarbox, Philadelphia 8 ds., with coal.

Schr. Queen of Clippers, (Br.,) Davison, St. John, N. B., with lumber to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Moonlight, Stetts, Baltimore 9 ds., with coal.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Rathburn, Georgetown, coal.

Schr. Hattie Low, Warner, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Catharine, Primmer, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. E. R. Bennett, Wood, Georgetown 8 ds., coal.

Schr. S. E. Jayne, Russell, Georgetown 12 ds., coal.

Schr. Mary Frances, Darby, Chincoteague, with wood.

Schr. Constellation, Kelsey, Providence.

Schr. J. W. Rumsey, Soper, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. Two Marys, Manchers, Virginia 7 ds., with wood.

Schr. Maria Jane, Jones, Georgetown 9 ds., with coal.

Schr. C. L. Scull, Scull, Beaufort 29 ds., with wood.

Schr. L. Sturtevant, Cruise, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Hodgkinson, Mobile.

Schr. Pinta, Smith, Georgetown.

Schr. D. Talbot, Packard, Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Lake, Richmond.

Schr. J. B. Sawyer, Scudder, Washington.

Schr. Maria Jane, Jones, Georgetown.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 25—Arr. steamer Neptune, New-York; bark Laconia, from Savannah; brig Geo. E. Prescott, from New-York.

Dec. 26—Arr. steamer Norman, from Philadelphia; ship George Fifth, Trapani; brigs M. Shepard, Omoa; Cyprus, Cardenas.

Also arr. ship Kate Prince, Calcutta; brig Alice, from Belize.

Below—Bark Louise, from Riga.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 25—Arr. schrs. Summons, New-York; Richard Van Nood, W. W. Marcy and C. A. Hicks, from Philadelphia; steamer Cumberland, from the gulf, short of coal.

24th—Arr. steamer Saratoga and ship Queen, from New-York.

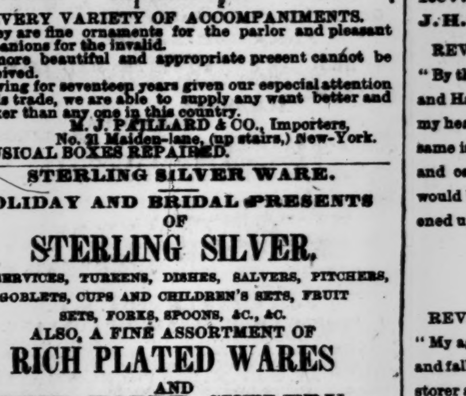
Miscellaneous.

The steamship Bosphorus, which was reported in the morning papers as being ashore at Fort Lafayette, has since been got off, without damage, and came up to the city.

The French brig Prosper, previously reported ashore, lies in the same condition. Her cargo consists of 350 hhds., 2 tierces and 387 bbls. sugar, and was consigned to S. R. Reynal & Son, of this city.

Ship Old Colony, Perry, London Oct. 31, went ashore at 1 P. M. near Fort Lafayette, while in tow of steamtug Wm. Fletoner.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!



We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer, at reasonable prices, a very complete assortment for men, women and children.

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HOLIDAY GIFTS.

PLAYING FROM 2 TO 36 TUNES. COSTING FROM $6 50 TO $1,500 00.

EVERY VARIETY OF ACCOMPANIMENTS.

They are fine ornaments for the parlor and pleasant companions for the invalid.

A more beautiful and appropriate present cannot be conceived.

Having for seventeen years given our especial attention to this trade, we are able to supply any want better and quicker than any one in this country.

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ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

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ESTABLISHED 1821.

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SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE AT

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Operators and machines sent out by the day or week.
Family sewing.
Machines repaired and to let.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Boys' Winter suits in great variety, at the LOWEST PRICES, at FREEMAN & BURR'S One Price Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau sts., corner opposite Sun Building.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A SUITABLE PRESENT to a gentleman who smokes is a meerschaum pipe or cigar-holder, warranted genuine, at

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Meerschaum Manufacturers,
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AMERICAN WINES.—SPARKLING CATAWBA, in quarts and pints. Still Catawba in cases and barrels.

PURE MADEIRA.

A genuine wine from the MADEIRA GRAPE, from LOS ANGELOS, CALIFORNIA.

AN EXCELLENT TABLE WINE.

It has had the advantage of crossing "The Line" twice, and is a ripe, pure, as well as an economical wine. For sale in pipes, hogsheads and quarters, or by the demijohn, by

FREDERICK S. COZZENS,
No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 711, Dec. 26, 1865.
41, 43, 61, 73, 55, 74, 52, 54, 58, 9, 10, 17, 33.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 712, Dec. 26, 1865.
45, 19, 24, 61, 58, 73, 66, 15, 32, 70, 69, 10, 6.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 611, Dec. 26, 1865.
69, 31, 39, 66, 6, 2, 17, 38, 41, 9, 51, 35, 26.
SHELBY—Class No. 612, Dec. 26, 1865.
53, 32, 66, 13, 7, 27, 3, 12, 28, 10, 23, 38, 17.
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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT
N. G. S. N. Y.
BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY, Jan. 5, 1866.

Tickets $5, admitting a gentleman and ladies, to be had at all the principal hotels and music stores.

The sale of boxes will take place at the Armory, corner University-place and 13th-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 7½ P. M.

MILK ROUTE FOR SALE.—PAYING about $9 per day, will be sold for $750 cash, if applied for on or before Thursday, Dec. 28. A good dairy of milk with it. Inquire No. 50 James-st., in the Oyster Saloon.

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A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Reputation Established!

Mrs. S. A. Allen is truly a public benefactress, and her wonderful success is unprecedented. Her fame and her discoveries have gone abroad, and to-day she is in her line the largest manufacturess in the world.

Everybody Interested.

Youth and old age are alike benefited by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, causing luxuriant growth and beauty. Your hair, if changed to grey or white by sickness or other causes, will soon be restored to its natural color and beauty. Dandruff eradicated forever. The Hair falling stopped. The most delicate head-dress or bonnet can be worn without fear of soiling. The most delightful fragrance to the hair is imparted. If you wish to restore your hair, as in youth, and retain it through life, without delay purchase a bottle of each of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
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WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING,

OR ZYLOBALSAMUM.

We refer, by permission, to the following well-known Clergymen whose certificates will be found in our Circular accompanying each bottle:

Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE	New-York City.
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Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD	New-York City.
Rev. WM. CUTTER	New-York City.
Rev. D. MORRIS	Cross River, N. Y.
Rev. M. THATCHER	Pitcher, N. Y.
Rev. D. T. WOOD	Middletown, N. Y.
Rev. B. C. SMITH	Prattsburgh, N. Y.
Rev. E. C. ANDRUS	Martinsburgh, N. Y.
Rev. JAS. McFARLANE	Esopus, N. Y.
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Rev. D. W. CLARK	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Rev. B. BRUCE	New Market, Ill.
J. H. EATON, LL.D.	Murfreesb'ough, Tenn.

REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y., writes: "By the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing the hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and put on a very healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; her hair had become thin and came out constantly, until we thought the head would be almost bare; her hair has handsomely thickened up, and also has a healthful appearance."

Renewed his Age.

REV. M. THATCHER, of New-York, in a letter, says: "My age is sixty. One year ago my hair was very gray and falling. I used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer according to directions, and now my hair is restored to its natural color, and has ceased to fall.

The Zylobalsamum I have found the best and most agreeable hair dressing I have ever used."

Valuable Testimony.

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass., writes: "I have used, through the advice of personal friends, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, for several months past, with great effect and entire satisfaction. *I am now neither bald nor gray;* my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of its earlier years."

For Children's Hair.

MRS. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles, I feel no hesitation in recommending yours as the *best* I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it in any position desired."

His Wife Approves.

REV. I. MOORE, late agent American Bible Union, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, and it has also been used by my wife. We unqualifiedly pronounced them the best preparations we have ever used—*in which declaration many friends join us.*"

A Fine Head of Hair.

REV. J. H. CORNELL, New-York City, says in a letter: "I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it from being gray to its natural glossy and beautiful black."

Get the Best.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treasurer of the American Bible Union, New-York, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I have found superior to anything I have ever used."

Valuable Articles.

REV. J. WEST, No. 6 Washington-place, Pacific-st., Brooklyn, L. I., says, in a letter: "I am happy to bear my testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and World's Hair Dressing, in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and where gray, to its original color."

Principal depots and sales offices, No. 198 Greenwich-st., New-York City, U. S., and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.